REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

RAJPOOTANA,

FOR THE YEARS 1865-6 and 1866-7.

PART I.

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REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPOOTANA STATES.

CHAPTER I

Introduction

In obedience to the instructions contained in Foreign Office Despatch No 1158, of the 16th November last, I have the honor to submit the First Annual Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States It had been my wish and intention to have written separately in respect of the years 1865-66 and 1866-67, but, as the reports of Political Agents for the former year were not all received until after the close of the latter, it appears more convenient under present circumstances to embrace the administration of both years in one general paper

Extent and Boundaries

2 The territories known under the denomination of Rajpootana are of great extent, stretching from 23°15 to 30 North Latitude, and from 69°30 to 78°15′ of East Longitude, containing an area of 1,23,000 square miles, with a population approximately estimated at ten millions Excluding the Imperial possessions of Ajmere and Murwarra, the province is divided into eighteen separate and independent States under the protection of the British Government.

Configuration of Rajpootana.

3 The configuration of Rajpootana is that of an irregular pentagon, bounded on the North and North-East by Bhawulpore and the districts of Hurrianna, Goorgaon, Muttra and Agra, on the East by the dominions of Scindia, on the South by Holkar's territory, the Mahee Kanta, the Rewa Kanta, Pahlunpoor and Guzerat, and on the West by Scinde Its extreme length from Bikaneer on the North to Banswarra on the South is not less than 400 miles, and its breadth from Dholepore on the East to Jeysulmere on the West 530 miles.

The Aravulli Mountains

4 The Aravullis, running in a direction North-East and South-West, divide Rajpootana into two not unequal parts, and form, as it were, a great natural barrier between the rolling sands and arid

wastes of the Western Desert, and the more fertile plains and higher table land to the East and South This mountain range is the principal watershed of Rajpootana It spreads in its southern portion into numerous collateral spurs extending far to the East, and may be said, indeed, to be connected with the Vindhyas by continuous chains of small hills To the North beyond Ajmere it becomes less bold and marked, being broken into isolated and detached ridges and eminences, which, in different degrees of altitude, are traceable throughout Jeypore till they are lost in the valley of the Jumna towards Delhi

Mount Aboo

5 In the Sirohi State the Aravullis culminate in Mount Aboo, where the Guru Shikr peak rises to an elevation of 5,800 feet above the level of the sea But although this magnificent mountain has no rival in the range, from which it stands, so to speak, defiantly aloof, still there are many other heights to the North as well as to the South which attain an altitude of 3,500 feet

6 From Ajmere southwards, the hills are for the most part well clothed with forest trees and jungle, affording shelter to wild animals of various descriptions, such as tigers and bears, lions and panthers, and, I might also add, to human beings scarcely less savage and untractable Here the Bheel and the Grassia find a home, ever ready to plunder the merchant or traveller seeking to pass through the district, they are equally prepared to resist the entrance of local troops when despatched to enforce unpalatable demands

Passes

7 The distant aspect of the Aravullis from the West, from Sirohi on the South to Ajmere on the North, is that of a vast impassable wall The ascent into Meywar is abrupt and precipitous, on the Eastern side it is less marked The passes through the hills are few and exceedingly difficult Between Burr and Edur, a distance of 250 miles, only one road through the Dessooree Ghaut, which has been recently opened out, is practicable for wheeled carriage

Other Hills

8 The principal ranges of hills within the States of Rajpootana, not offshoots of the Aravullis, are the sandstone ridges on which the city of Jodhpore is built, the Boondee and Indurghur Hills, which rise

on an almost level plain like islands in the sea, the Mokundra range in Haraotie, a most important strategetical line, the pass through which has been rendered memorable by Monson's disastrous retreat, the Rajmahal hills in Jeypore and Tonk, through which the River Bunas has forced for itself a wild and picturesque passage, the Kerowlie Hills, the Ulwur group, and the Hilly tracts of Meywar, Doongurpore, Banswarra and Pertabgurh

Rivers.—The Chumbul

9 The most important river in Rajpootana is the Chumbul, which, rising in Central India, enters the province near Hinglazgurh, a fort historically famous as the place to which Holkar used to deport his State prisoners After separating Boondee from Kotah this river forms the boundary between Jeypore, Kerrowlie and Dholepore and Scindhia's territories The scenery on many parts of the Chumbul, more especially in the neighbourhood of Kotah, may well bear comparison with that on the Rhine A broad noble stream of deep water sluggishly wends its way through a succession of magnificent overhanging cliffs fringed along their base with the evergreen "Jawun" and other bushes, whilst from the top of the heights extends for miles and miles rolling plains and broken hills covered with dense jungle The district is full of game of the larger species, and for generations the Chiefs of Kotah have prided themselves on a sport unique, as ordinarily free from danger, which they can show to their friends and their guests within almost a cannon shot of the capital, for in the cool pleasant shade under the cliffs along the banks of the river tigers constantly lie, and on being forced by missiles from the heights above to quit their sylvan and rocky retreats fall easy victims to the guns of the sportsmen seated in boats on the stream below

The Chumbul is joined en route by the Kalee Scindh, the waters of which have already been swelled at Gagrone by the Ahoo and at Rajgurh by the Newuj, while further north it receives the Nej, the Parbutty and the Bunas, eventually discharging itself into the Jumna, of which it forms one of the most important tributaries.

The Bunas

10 After the Chumbul the Bunas is the most important stream east of the Aravullis. One of its heads, the Burus or Berruch, rises in the Oodey Sagur lake near Oodeypore, and, after passing under the walls of Chittore, the ancient capital of Meywar, joins the main stream, which itself issues from a lake near the Kankrowli Jhil The

combined waters, after winding through the Meena Kherar of Harao tie, force a passage through the Rajmahal Hills to the plains of Tonk and Jeypore, till they eventually fall into the Chumbul as above mentioned This river is remarkable for the purity of its waters and also as a famous trout stream

11 The only streams worthy of mention in the Eastern States of Rajpootana are the Bamgunga, which springs from the hills near Jeypore, flows through Bhurtpore into the Jumna, the Gumbheer, a tributary of the Bamgunga, and the Dhoond which also rises near Jeypore, but which seeks an exit in a southerly direction

The Bamgunga Sumbheer and Dhoond

12 To the west of the Aravullis the Loonee or the Salt River is the most important It issues from the Ajmere lake, and after a course of 270 miles empties itself into the Runn of Kutch In its course it receives several tributary streams rising in the Aravulli range, the principal being the Sookree Unlike the Chumbul and Bunas, the Loonee, although a wide stream in the rains, is dry during the greater part of the year almost throughout its length

Loonee

13 In the Meywar Hills the Saburmuttee and the Western Bunas take their rise, flowing in a southerly direction to the sea

Saburmuttee and Western Bunas.

14 Perhaps one of the most remarkable features in the Rajpootana States are the magnificent artificial lakes met with in many parts of the country After the Sambhur lake, which is of natural formation, the Deybur is the most extensive But the finest in an engineering point of view is that at Kankrowlie or Rajnuggurh in Meywar The retaining wall of this lake cannot be less than two miles in length, built of massive masonry and of great height and thickness, supported by earthen embankments In places the wall is 40 feet in height and faced with marble The area of the lake is about 12 square miles, and the depth is said to be very considerable It is one of the finest works of its kind in India

Lakes

15 Each State, except Marwar, gives the name of its principal city, and nearly all are distinguished by some peculiarity

Cities.

16 Jeypore is by far the handsomest as well as the largest capital in Rajpootana, and in the former respect is surpassed by few or no towns in India. It is laid out on a regular plan, and with mathematical precision, the main streets, which cross each other at right angles, are as broad as Regent's Street, and are well drained and paved The buildings are of a superior description, whilst the palace forms an imposing pile in the centre of the town A large sheet of artificial water lies to the north between Jeypore and the ancient capital Ambair, now almost deserted, but impressive in its desolate grandeur and picturesque situation One of the most remarkable objects in the present capital is its old and lofty, but now disused, observatory It has its Kootub also in miniature by a comparison with that at Delhi

Jeypore

17 Jhalra Patun, the capital of Jhallawar, perhaps ranks next as far as breadth of street and regularity of plan are concerned The town was founded by Zalim Singh, the famous minister of Kotah, and is noted for the number and beauty of its temples.

Jhalra Patun

18 Kotah lying on the right bank of the Chumbul, here about 400 yards broad and flowing in a deep rocky bed, is renowned for its huge bastions and fortifications The town is divided into three distinct portions, each part being separated from the other by a strong wall and gateway, the palace at the southern end forms a strong fortified keep

Kotah

19 Jodhpore, the capital of Marwar, is a large though ill-arranged city The fort containing the Maharajah s palace is built on an abrupt sandstone range commanding the town, and presents a striking appearance, the more so from the monotonous and dreary aspect of the surrounding country

Jodhpore

20 Of Kerrowlie there is little to remark beyond its situation in a network of ravines, which would render difficult the approach of a hostile force

Kerrowlie.

Boondee

21 Boondee is built on the gorge of a range of wooded hills Its castellated palace, tier over tier against the hill side, overhangs the town It is handsomely built, and laid out with more taste than is usually perceptible in the residences of native chiefs The view from the summit renders it worthy of a visit

Bhurtpore

22 Bhurtpore is noted for its mud fortifications, stained with the blood of many gallant assailants and brave defenders The city is uninteresting Indeed the chiefs of this State ever neglected the capital, and concentrated their energy and means in erecting the magnificent buildings and gardens for which Deeg is so justly famous

Ulwur

23 Ulwur, like Boondee, nestles under a range of hills, the heights being crowned by imposing fortified walls

Oodeypore

24 The picturesque situation of Oodeypore forms its principal charm The city clusters round the eastern bank of a fine lake, whilst on the opposite margin wooded hills rise from the water brink throwing long deep shadows across the silvery expanse The lake itself is studded with rocky islets on which elegant water palaces have been erected

General Physical Characteristics

25 In a province of so vast an area, the general physical characteristics must be varied, and a description of one part will in no way apply to another In Rajpootana this is specially the case For, the traveller passing through the black loam soil of Haraotie and Meywar in the south east can little appreciate the desolation of the seemingly interminable desert on the north-west. Nor could he, having traversed the wild Alpine region on the south and south-west, in any way realize the fine champaign and cereal-bearing districts on the eastern border

Desert Division.

26 If we group Rajpootana into the divisions marked by nature, I would include in one all the countries to the west and north west of the Aravullis, comprising an area of fully 70,000 square miles, comprehending the States of Marwar, Bikaneer, Jeysulmere and

Shekhawattee This is essentially the desert division There are, it is true, small fertile districts even in this region, but generally speaking it is a dreary waste covered with sand hills and occasional rocky ridges, the desolation becoming more absolute and marked as we proceed westwards

Alpine Division

27 Between this tract and the rich table land of Malwa and Haraotie lie the Aravullis, which range, with its many collateral spurs and chains, bars the progress of the sand to the east, and forms the hilly or Alpine division The greater part of Meywar, as well as the States of Banswarra, Doongurpore and Pertabgurh, fall within its limits

Although the general feature of this district is that of rock and mountain, *still the soil of the many intermediate vallies and small* plains is a rich loam, yielding fine crops of cotton and opium, of sugar-cane and wheat.

South East Division.

28 In the States of Haraotie, which form the south-east division, hill and plain are about equally proportioned. The hills are of low altitude when compared with those of Meywar, but they nevertheless form formidable obstructions to commerce

Haraotie is a picturesque and well wooded district, and the land is of the first description.

Eastern Division.

29 Eastern and Central Rajpootana form the champaign and cereal producing division To the north in Ulwur, and to the south in Kerowlie, the country is broken with hills, but the intermediate region is generally a fine open plain, the soil being of a light quality assimilating to that in the North Western Provinces. The population is much greater to the square mile, than that in any other portion of Rajpootana.

30 Whilst then the scenery and features of the province [illegible] varied and changeable, the traveller's attention, wherever he will [illegible] be attracted by the many forts and feudal castles over the whole country. Some are perched on isolated crags, are reared on the summits of lofty hills, and others again [illegible] over the plains, where advantage has been taken of [illegible]

knoll to raise a structure more or less imposing, and which doubtless in centuries past afforded the means of a stout resistance

These living mementoes of days gone by eloquently suggest the early history of Rajpootana Almost every village of any importance in these States possesses defences and a keep of some kind, which in many instances are kept in good repair and are mounted with old ordnance

Many of the large fortresses are estimated to be impregnable, and against an Asiatic power they probably would be so The most famous are —Rintumbore, Jalore, Gaghrone, Sherghur, Shahabad, Salombur, and Chittore Even yet considerable jealousy is evinced in permitting strangers visiting these forts

31 The geological formation of Rajpootana is spoken of at length in Chapter XI Towards the south the rocks may be briefly described as granitic, while towards the north their character changes to fissile sandstone and mica schist The hills to the east of Meywar are of sandstone, resting on a bed of transitionary slate Various strata exist, but sandstone predominates Through this range runs an endless vein of hœmatile of iron yielding from 50 to 60 per cent of pure metal

32 Coarse white and black marble of inferior grain is quarried within a few miles of Jeypore, where it is skilfully worked and used in ornamental building At Mukrana also, near the Sambhur lake, there are fine quarries of white marble

33 Of minerals, zinc and copper are found in Meywar There are unworked mines about 25 miles from Oodeypore towards Kherwarra, from which in olden days large quantities of silver were extracted. Copper and alum are found in Jeypore, and iron is smelted in Meywar, Boondee and Jawud Neemuch There are unworked lead mines at Ajmere, and copper ore is also found in Ulwur In the vicinity of the Rajmahal hills carbuncles abound

CHAPTER II

Our Political Relations and General Observations

34 With the exception of Dholepore, then known under the denomination of Gohud, with which our first treaty was dated as far back as 1799 A D, our political relations with the Rajpoot States commenced in the year 1803 A D, when it was deemed desirable to attach more closely to our interests some of the countries near the scene of our operations on the Jumna during the Mahratta war

First Political Relations

A subsequent and totally different policy prevented our extending our alliances, and indeed led to the abrogation of some already formed

35 In 1817-18, on the outbreak of the Pindarree war, the protection of the British Government was offered under certain stipulations to the Rajpootana Chiefs, which they in most cases gladly accepted Treaties were contracted with each principality separately, Kotah being the first, and Sirohi the last to give their adhesion

The object of these engagements was not to acquire the power of exercising any interference in the internal administration of these States, but simply to subject their political measures and external relations to our control

36 Rajpootana is divided into eighteen principalities as noted on the margin The reigning families of fifteen are Rajpoots, of two Jats, and one Mahomedan

Rajpoot Principalities

1	Meywar	8	Kishengurh
2	Jeypore	9	Jeysulmere
3	Marwar	10	Ulwur
4	Boondee	11	Sirohi
5	Bikaneer	12	Doongurpore
6	Kotah	13	Banswarra
7	Kerowlie	14	Pertabgurh
		15	Jhallawar

Jat Principalities

16	Bhurtpore	17	Dholepore

Mahomedan Principality

18 Tonk.

37 These States are under the political superintendence of a Governor General's Agent, with a staff of four assistants and five Political Agents, accredited respectively to the courts of—1, Meywar, 2, Jeypore, 3, Marwar, 4, Bhurtpore, and 5, Harrotee

38 The jurisdiction of the Political Agent in Meywar extends over the States of—1, Meywar or Oodeypore, 2, Pertabgurh 3, Doongurpore, and 4, Banswarra.

The duties of the Political Agent Jeypore appertain to that State only

Jurisdiction of the Political Agent Marwar to Jodhpore or Marwar. But this officer is also Superintendent of Mullanee, an extensive district within the limits of Marwar, but which is divided amongst a number of petty Chiefs and Thakoors, who only acknowledge the supremacy of the Maharaja of Jodhpore by paying a trifling annual tribute through the Political Agent.

The jurisdiction of the Political Agent Bhurtpore is confined to that State. It has been found very convenient, however, of late years to entrust him with all unimportant matters connected with Dholepore.

The Political Agent in Harowtee is accredited to the Courts of—1, Boondee, 2, Kotah, and 3, Jhallawar. This officer is also Superintendent of the Meena districts of Meywar, Jeypore and Boondee, commonly called the Meena Kherar.

The 1st Assistant to the Agent Governor General is also Political Superintendent of Sirohi, and Magistrate of Aboo.

The reports of the abovementioned officers in respect to the administration of the States to which they are respectively accredited will be found amongst the appendices.

9. Our relations with the principalities of—1, Bikaneer, 2, Jeysulmere, 3, Kishengurh, 4, Kerowlee, 5, Ulwar, 6, Tonk, and 7, Dholepore, are directly under the control of the Governor General's Agent, and their condition is spoken of elsewhere.

10. The 2nd Assistant to the Agent Governor General holds the office of Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Rajpootana in addition to his other duties.

11. The Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps stationed at Khairwarra, and the 2nd in Command of that Regiment detached at Kotra, are *ex-officio* Assistants to the Political Agent in Meywar, and the former is, moreover, Superintendent of the Meywar Hilly Tracts.

12. Distinct from the Political Staff, as above enumerated, there is for the administration of the British districts of Ajmere and Mairwarra, which are situated in the heart of the province and under the Government of the North Western Provinces, a separate Civil Commission as per margin, the Governor General's Agent being *ex-officio* Commissioner.

1 Deputy Commissioner.
1st Assistant [illegible] in charge of Treasury.
[illegible] Do. [illegible]
1 [illegible] Mhair [illegible] Nusseerabad.
1 [illegible]
1 [illegible]
1 Assistant Do. Do.

General Observations

43 The Chiefs of Rajpootana exercise supreme *civil and criminal* jurisdiction within the limits of their respective States Controlled by no law but that of custom, and restrained by no check save the moral influence and fear of the British Government, their powers for good or evil are most absolute and extensive And this latter check is essentially necessary under present circumstances to replace, though it does so only partially, a stronger curb that formerly existed in preventing the abuse of despotic authority, a curb that our advent has removed, for, prior to the extension of our authority in Upper and Central India at a period when might and right were almost synonymous terms, Native Rulers were compelled in self preservation to abstain from proceedings which would estrange their nobles and their people

Powers and authority of Chiefs

44 With the exception of the Chief himself and the ministers to whom he delegates power, the only class in these States that has any influence and authority is the landed aristocracy, descended, in most cases, from the same stock as the reigning family Their estates were originally assigned to their ancestors as a reward for military service and aid, and, so long as they perform their obligations to their suzerain, the grants are not resumable. The conditions on which they hold their lands are not very onerous, a small annual rent or tribute, amounting to 8 per cent. and upwards, is paid, and one horseman and one foot soldier has also to be maintained for the service of the State, but besides these fixed contributions, extraordinary but heavy fees are levied on occasions of succession, marriage, birth, &c , and it is usually regarding these demands that ill-feeling and irritation is excited, more being exacted than usage and justice warrants

The Thakoors

45 The landed nobles are held responsible for the safety of [illegible] and property within their est[illegible] and they exercise certain p[illegible] over their tenants in criminal and civil matters. The extent of [illegible] powers varies, it depends on custom and usage regulated [illegible] status and position of the n[illegible]

Power of Thakoors

P[illegible]rful feudatori[illegible], as Seekur and Khetree, are alm[illegible]

pendent in domestic arrangements, as their Suzerains themselves are free of control from the British Government in respect of their internal administrations

As a body the Jageerdars and petty Chiefs do not abuse the authority entrusted to them by oppressing their tenants They are decidedly popular amongst the middle and lower classes

In parts of the country they have been and are notorious for harbouring and sharing the gains of the various predatory tribes, which like organized communities at one time infested India Of late years a great improvement on this head has taken place, and now it is only in the wilder parts of Rajpootana that an asylum is afforded to dacoits and robbers

16 With the exception of States like Bhurtpore under or lately under British management, law and system, as we understand these terms, can be hardly said to exist in any principality within this Agency

Law and System

Unwritten customary law based on the Shastars, or on the Koran in the Tonk chiefship, is understood to be the law of the land, and even with a code so crude and so loose the administration of justice might be satisfactory, if worked under a judicial bench of training, experience and integrity But when it is borne in mind that persons without any such qualifications are constantly appointed to posts of trust and emolument, when it is recollected that their retention of office depends on the capricious will and pleasure of the Chief of the State, swayed and influenced by favorites of the hour, and when we remember their decisions may be upset without cause or reason, when all these circumstances are considered, it is a matter of astonishment that justice is not more indifferently administered

17 In some States, offices combining important judicial and revenue functions are openly leased out at a fixed annual rental, the leaseholder re-imbursing himself by fines, and often by illegal extortions When public outcery against his acts becomes general, the Chief of the State commonly imprisons him until he disgorges, in the shape of a heavy fine, a part of the money he has squeezed from the unhappy people Having paid the fine, he is frequently re-employed!

18 The absence of impartial and reliable local Courts very naturally leads to a minimum of litigation Suits are most usually settled by

Civil Suits

private arbitration, compromise, and caste punchayets and as this latter mode of procedure has existed for centuries, I do not think much material inconvenience or any dissatisfaction is experienced from the want of legal and trustworthy tribunals

Criminal Cases

49 In criminal cases the tendency of sentences is towards excessive *leniency rather than severity* Crimes of a grave nature are apt to be condoned by a nominal imprisonment and a heavy fine On the other hand, offences against religion or caste are sometimes dealt with rigorously, kine-killing being deemed specially heinous Capital punishment, as repulsive to Hindoo feeling, is very rarely awarded

Whilst no interference is exercised in the administration of civil and criminal justice, Political Agents invariably take notice of any cases of mutilation or torture (once very common, but now happily *rare), which may come to light, and the Chief of the State is promptly* moved to enquire into such occurrences, and to punish the offenders adequately

50 In making the above remarks I do not wish it to be inferred that they apply equally to all the States under this Agency Some of the Chiefs by personal attention to public business do much towards counteracting the evils inherent on a despotic and irresponsible government, others, I regret to say, are indifferent to aught save that which immediately concerns their personal interests

Feeling of the People

51 In the face of what I have recorded, it may appear an anomaly, but nevertheless it is true, that despite the shortcomings alluded in the governments of these States, the great bulk of the population is both well contented and prosperous Although the administration of our own provinces is incomparably superior in every respect to the administration of these principalities, it may be fairly questioned whether as a body the people are better satisfied This undoubtedly arises from a feeling deep-seated in every human breast, a feeling of pride and complacency at being governed by those of the same race and religion It is further worthy of n[illegible] that [illegible] material wealth and progress are far greater and more rap[illegible] In India than in Rajpootana, less actual poverty and destitution [illegible] found in the latter

52 It may not be deemed inappropriate to allude [illegible]

the sentiments entertained towards our Government by the Chiefs and the upper classes throughout these States Prior to the rebellion of 1857 our motives were often viewed with fear and suspicion, and our interference with dread and jealousy Whilst, on the one hand, the red line of British Empire was gradually but steadily extending outwardly by force of arms,—a principle fully accepted and recognized by the Rajpoot,—so also at the same time were Feudatory States being absorbed within our dominions under the operation of a doctrine which to their minds appeared unjust and tyrannical The implied denial of the right of adoption, as brought closely home to them when the question of the annexation of the ancient State of Kerrowlie was under discussion, filled their minds with apprehension as to the future of their Houses, and when it is remembered that at this present about one-half of the Chiefs in Rajpootana have no male heirs, their fears cannot be considered unreasonable

53 But the liberal policy pursued since 1857, in according to Chiefs the right of adoption, in granting honors and distinctions, and even in associating them in the Council Chamber of the Empire, has happily changed this feeling, and far more cordiality and trust are now evinced in their relations with our Government than was formerly the case Nor have our acts in respect of our own feudal aristocracy been unheeded The grant of Civil and Judicial powers to Thakoors and Jageerdars in Oude, the Punjab and elsewhere, and the general improved status in which they are held, have all been hailed as indications of our future conduct towards them, and has in consequence raised their loyalty and attachment towards our Government

International Jurisdiction

54 For the adjudication of all criminal cases of an international character, Courts of Vakeels were established some 23 years ago, at Mount Aboo, Oodeypore, Jeypore, Jodhpore and Deolee, the respective head-quarters of the Governor General's Agent, and the Political Agents of Meywar, Jeypore, Marwar and Haraotie

The e tribunals are simply courts of equity awarding both punishment to offenders, and redress to the injured they do not claim elaborately to administer international law They are, however, though far from perfect, admirably adapted to meet the requirements of the country Instituted for the general protection of life and property throughout these States, they have been very successful in their

effect, yet but crime and highway robbery having materially diminished. A more detailed notice as to the manner in which they have worked will be found in Chapter IV.

[illegible]

55. Such then being the present condition of the States of Rajpootana generally in regard to the administration of law and justice, it would be obviously premature to introduce, without safeguards, a system of reciprocity in our international jurisprudence, whether civil or criminal. During the past year the Government has authoritatively expressed the desirability of decrees of British Courts having extra-territorial effect, and negotiations are now in progress for the execution of treaties between the British Government on the one hand and each of the States under this Agency on the other for the mutual extradition of criminal offenders.

Police.

56. Under Native administrations the Military Establishment and the Police are usually incorporated under one head. A portion of the troops are detached in the districts, and perform Police duties. Along the main lines of communication guards and posts are maintained. The pay allowed is a mere pittance, and is disbursed at irregular intervals. Efficiency from such a Police force cannot be expected, and is certainly never exacted.

Crime.

57. Putting aside highway robbery and affrays consequent on land and clan disputes, I am inclined to believe that the amount of crime is proportionately less than in our own provinces. In forgery, in crimes of fraud, and in similar offences the contrast would, I am sure, be specially favorable. But, on the other hand, dacoity and cattle robbery remain lamentably rife. The Meena districts of Shekhawattee, of Ulwur, and of Goorgaon are noted for their daring and skill in carrying on their depredations, which, heretofore, they have regarded in the light of a profession. In the southern districts too, the Moghias and Bheels are expert thieves, and constant robbers.

58. The commission of crimes against property is much favored by the extensive wastes and jungle tracts to be found all over the province, the sparseness of the population, and the many interlaced jurisdictions which facilitate the escape of offenders.

59 During the past two years efforts have been made both by the Jeypore and Ulwur Durbars, to keep the Meenas under surveillance, and the measures adopted have been in a great measure successful

Formerly bands of Meenas annually left their homes, and proceeded to Malwa and the Deccan on plundering forays, but for two seasons, it is believed, that scarcely any have ventured from their villages owing to the watch that has been placed on their movements The operations of the Dacoity Department have assisted materially in checking the Meenas. Departmental measures against the Mogheeas are also being inaugurated

Infanticide

60 A few remarks on the crimes of female infanticide and suttee, once so prevalent in these States, but now happily almost extinct, may not be deemed out of place

In a part of the province of Benares, in Cutch, in Kattyawar, and in Rajpootana the cruel practice of female infanticide once obtained in full vigor During the past 30 years the crime has been steadily dying out in Rajpootana, indeed it may be fairly questioned whether it now exists to any extent. This result is partly due to a judicious check placed by the Chiefs on the exorbitant demands made by the Charuns and Bhats on occasions of marriage, &c, but mainly to the fact that the Rajpoots themselves now regard it as a crime, and a crime of a heinous nature, and one too for which they can urge no religious sanction or authority

Suttee

61 The performance of Suttee or self-sacrifice by the widows of Hindus has obtained from a very early date Of its first institution nothing certain is known, but it is undoubtedly of high antiquity, being alluded to in documents written before the Christian Era The practice has been more frequent within the limits of Hindustan Proper than elsewhere, it is not always confined to widows, concubines have frequently immolated themselves, and mothers have been known to burn on the death of their only sons

In Rajpootana the crime used to be a frequent one, and it is recorded that the practice was formerly very common in Central India, when the Rajpoots had power and influence evidence of this is found in the numerous grave stones on which the figures of the husband and the wife who burnt herself after the death of the former are engraven

In Rajasthan many such mementoes may be seen in every village, the images of sometimes two and three female figures being carved thereon

62 *The most painful reflection in connection with Suttee is that* in many cases the sacrifice is not voluntary, the victim being unwillingly urged to the act of suicide Seldom or ever do we hear of Suttee among the lower classes Now and again doubtless it may happen that a favorite wife or concubine, being by the demise of the lord and master deprived of all she cares to live for, may in all *sincerity desire to evince the earnestness of her devotion by laying* down her life But, as a general rule, there is strong reason to believe that the victim is sacrificed, not to the despairing dictates of love and affection in its deepest grief, but is induced to self-immolation to maintain a time-honored custom, and that the family of the deceased may be enabled to boast how honorably and faithfully the *last rites were performed*

To effect this desirable object every persuasion is used The bards of the family sing to the wives the fame of former heroines who had acquired immortality by perishing in the flames which consumed the bodies of their lords, and if this fails, the wretched woman is taunted with cruel accusations of disgracing the family she has entered *One or other of these methods too often prevails, and once induced to* acquiesce, they take care she is prevented from drawing back by administering maddening and intoxicating drugs whereby she is brought to the scene of immolation, and there retreat is not permitted

63 After the demise of the last Maha Rana of Oodeypore, the first Hindu Prince in India, the acknowledged head of the Rajpoots, and the ruler of a principality wherein ancient customs and usages are cherished more religiously than perhaps in any other State, each wife was successively asked to preserve the honor of the Seesodia tribe, the Chief of which had never burnt alone One and all most positively declined, and a favorite slave girl was then appealed to by her brother! In speaking to the wretched girl, he dwelt strongly upon the fact that all the late Chief's lawfully-married queens had refused to preserve the honor of the house, and that the greater credit would redound upon her, were she prepared to set an example of devotion to those who so wilfully declined to evince any themselves, that their perversity, in short,

59 During the past two years efforts have been made both by the Jeypore and Ulwur Durbars, to keep the Meenas under surveillance, and the measures adopted have been in a great measure successful

Formerly bands of Meenas annually left their homes, and proceeded to Malwa and the Deccan on plundering forays, but for two seasons, it is believed, that scarcely any have ventured from their villages owing to the watch that has been placed on their movements The operations of the Dacoity Department have assisted materially in checking the Meenas Departmental measures against the Mogheeas are also being inaugurated

Infanticide

60 A few remarks on the crimes of female infanticide and suttee, once so prevalent in these States, but now happily almost extinct, may not be deemed out of place

In a part of the province of Benares, in Cutch, in Kattyawar, and in Rajpootana the cruel practice of female infanticide once obtained in full vigor During the past 30 years the crime has been steadily dying out in Rajpootana, indeed it may be fairly questioned whether it now exists to any extent This result is partly due to a judicious check placed by the Chiefs on the exorbitant demands made by the Charuns and Bhats on occasions of marriage, &c, but mainly to the fact that the Rajpoots themselves now regard it as a crime, and a crime of a heinous nature, and one too for which they can urge no religious sanction or authority

Suttee

61 The performance of Suttee or self-sacrifice by the widows of Hindus has obtained from a very early date Of its first institution nothing certain is known, but it is undoubtedly of high antiquity, being alluded to in documents written before the Christian Era The practice has been more frequent within the limits of Hindustan Proper than elsewhere, it is not always confined to widows, concubines have frequently immolated themselves, and mothers have been known to burn on the death of their only sons

In Rajpootana the crime used to be a frequent one, and it is recorded that the practice was formerly very common in Central India, when the Rajpoots had power and influence, evidence of this is found in the numerous grave stones on which the figures of the husband and the wife who burnt herself after the death of the former are engraven

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had afforded her an opportunity to earn a world wide reputation for fidelity, which it were madness to neglect His arguments prevailed, and the misguided woman consented to die

A relation of the scene which occurred at the time may be of some little interest as descriptive of a once prevailing custom in Rajpootana

The royal corpse, dressed up in regal attire, was conveyed from the palace to the burning place (called the Maha Suttee) in a species of sedan chair, the funeral procession, composed of all loyal subjects of the State, one and all, high and low, rich and poor, even the successor to the throne, proceeded the whole distance on foot, one alone in this vast multitude was allowed to ride, and she had but a short time to live Mounted on a gorgeously caparisoned horse, herself richly attired as for a festive occasion, literally covered with jewels and costly ornaments, her hair loose and in disorder, her whole countenance wild with the excitement of the scene and the intoxicating effects of the drugs she had swallowed, she issued forth with the body As customary on such occasions, the victim, as the procession moved on, unclasped the ornaments with which she was profusely decorated, and flung them to the right and to the left amongst the crowd

On reaching the Maha Suttee, in a space closed by tent walls, the corpse was unrobed, and the slave girl seating herself with the head of the lifeless body in her lap was built up, as it were, with wood steeped in oil The "Kanats" or canvas walls were then removed, and the pyre lighted, and as the flame shot-up bright and fierce, the crowd around raised a great clamour, which lasted until the dreadful scene was over

64 Shocking as this Suttee was felt to be, the fact that every wife had, for the first time in the annals of Meywar, declined to die on such an occasion, cannot but re-act favorably on the feelings and sentiments of other Rajpoot families

65 Since the event above described, the funeral rites of another Chief of ancient lineage have been performed without any Suttee In June of last year the Maha Rao of Kotah died, and his last obsequies were observed without the sacrifice of human life one lady, indeed, was anxious to become a Suttee, but was prevented by the deceased's son, the present Chief of Kotah.

66 During the two years under report only one case, and that at Bikaneer, has been brought to my notice The persons concerned were severely punished An attempted case occurred in Kotah territory, but was stopped by the local authorities.

This time honoured custom and usage has now been broken through, and we may confidently rest assured that in a very brief period Suttee will be numbered amongst the crimes of the past

Jails

67 With the exception of Meywar, Jeypore, Bhurtpore and Ulwur (which during minorities have been under British management) and Kerrowlie, jail accommodation within the States of Rajpootana is very defective

Some building ill adapted for the purpose is generally devoted to the accommodation of prisoners, who are huddled together, irrespective of the crimes for which they may be undergoing punishment, civil offenders and criminal, murderers and defaulters being thus treated indiscriminately.

68 The Jhalra Patun jail, however, although certainly inferior to our standard of what a prison should be, is fairly ventilated, and kept neat and clean

69 Much room as there is for improvement in respect of these institutions, the last few years have witnessed a very considerable change for the better, and the subject is being constantly urged upon the attention of the various chiefs As an instance of progress in this matter, I may mention that the promiscuous lodging of male and female prisoners in one and the same lock-up, which used to be so common, has ceased to exist, and other jail reforms have been and are being effected

Revenue

70 As is the case throughout India, Land Revenue forms the main item of income in all the States under this Agency Transit duties are also levied, the rates are generally very light, but the amount realized is nevertheless considerable In Marwar, for example, the customs bring in about six lacs per annum

In the States of Jeypore, Marwar and Bhurtpore the most important of the minor branches of revenue is that derived from salt. An immense quantity is produced in, and exported from, Rajpootana, this is more fully touched upon in the remarks on trade (vide paras 94 to 98)

71 In the more ancient States such as Meywar, Marwar, Jeypore, &c in which a large portion of the soil is held in jageer by petty

Chiefs and Thakoors, their tributes and contributions as well as their succession fees and other extraordinary demands form a goodly source of revenue

72 The total public revenue of the eighteen States of Rajpootana, excluding that of all petty Chiefs, may be set down at £2,350,000, of which £1,500,000 may be estimated as realized from the Land Revenue Spreading this latter sum over the whole province we find it amounts to about 3 annas per acre

In no way can the comparative degree of advancement and fertility of the different districts of Rajpootana be better exemplified than by comparing the areas and land revenues of a few of the States most distantly situated For example, Bhurtpore on the east, with an area of 1,974 square miles, raises a land revenue of 16½ lacs,* or Rs 840 to the square mile, whilst Jeysulmere on the west with an area of 12,252 square miles obtains but Rs 25,000 from land, or about rupees two to the square mile Ajmir, Kishengurh, in the centre of Rajpootana, has an area of 724 square miles and a land revenue of Rs 1,50,000, whilst Sirohi on the south-west, with an area of 3,000 square miles, realizes scarcely Rs 70,000 from land

73 The cultivated area of Rajpootana is not known it certainly does not exceed one-sixth or one seventh of the whole surface It is true that in Marwar, Bikaneer, Jeysulmere, and parts of Shekhawattee, owing to the want of water and the sandy nature of the country, the soil is in a great measure unculturable, but in Southern and Eastern Rajpootana no such cause exists to account for the extensive wastes of grass lands and scrub jungles which are to be found all over the country The population is sparse when compared to our own provinces In the North Western Provinces 430 inhabitants to the square mile is not considered excessive, here it is not 100 Bordering on the populous districts of Upper India, it might have been supposed that a tide of emigration of the rural classes would have flowed into Rajpootana, but it has not. The cause may be found in the absence of any fixed land assessment

74 During the minorities in Ulwur and Bhurtpore, settlements for terms of years were completed to the great advantage of the States and of the people

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* In lud ing crown lands.

In the other principalities the land-revenue is raised under various systems In some, money payment is exacted, in most, it is taken in kind The assessment is commonly made yearly, when the crops are standing or after they have been gathered, the Government revenue officer then estimates the turn-out of the harvest, and fixes the amount of the Government share accordingly The Government demand varies, one-third to one-fifth of the total outturn is considered equitable, but often as much as two-fifths is exacted It is not unusual to lease out villages to contractors for short terms of years varying from one to five The evils of such a system are too apparent to require lengthened notice

75 In Rajpootana the rights of the ryot are secured by no tenant law—legally he would seem to be a tenant at will, but by custom and usage he is not considered liable to ejectment from the soil tilled by himself and his ancestors so long as he pays the revenue

From the above it is clear that, excepting the land of the feudal aristocracy, the Government in these States is in theory the universal landlord

Education

76 The question of education is not one which has received much or sufficient attention from the Rajpootana Chiefs, but of late years a more general disposition to assist in the spread of learning has been evinced The advanced views entertained by the Maharajah of Jeypore in this respect are well known to the Government The educational institutions founded by His Highness are more fully adverted to in Chapter III

77 The schools formed in Meywar, Bhurtpore and Ulwur are also well cared for and well attended Indeed, there is no capital in Rajpootana where schools of some description are not maintained the standard of education is far from high, nor are the schools attended by the children of the Thakoors This is much to be regretted, for the landed aristocracy, on whom so much must depend in a country where they hold so powerful and influential a position, are, as a rule—to which, however, there are bright exceptions—ill educated and obstructive in matters of reform and progress, and on this account the administrative posts in the various States are seldom filled from this class

Girls' Schools

78 In 1866 a small girls' school was established at Oodeypore, and has since been maintained Similar institutions exist at Jeypore and

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Girls schools

78. In 1866 a small girls' school was established at Oodeypore, and has since been maintained. Similar institutions exist at Jeypore and

Bhurtpore I cannot record that they have attained any great public favor Public feeling is adverse, rather than otherwise, to the propriety and advantages of educating females However, in establishing girls' schools at all, a step, though a small one, has been made in the right direction The Maha Rao of Kotah has also expressed an intention of founding a like institution

Public Works Department Communications.

79 A system of good metalled communications remains the great desideratum of this province In many States the rulers have failed to appreciate the advantages of opening out the country by the construction of roads, in many others the revenues are insufficient for more than the current expenses of the administration

Jeypore Roads

80 The Maharajah of Jeypore has evinced a liberal spirit in this as in all other matters A first-class metalled communication has been in course of construction for some years to connect Agra and Ajmere, via Bhurtpore and Jeypore The section east of Jeypore to the Bhurtpore Frontier, a distance of 80 miles, was completed at the close of 1865-66, and considerable progress has been made in the western section towards Ajmere Indeed, I trust it may be completed, or nearly so before the termination of the present season

Meywar Roads

81. During the recent minority of the Maha Rana of Oodeypore, an excellent metalled road was constructed from the capital to the confines of the State in the direction of Neemuch, a distance of some 40 miles The outlay on the work amounted to Rs 2,77,000 His Highness the Rana has lately assigned a grant of Rs. 60,000 per annum for three years for the construction of the Meywar portion of the Neemuch and Nusseerabad road. The funds now available, with the 20 per cent. subsidy accorded from the Imperial Exchequer, will enable work to be pushed on rapidly on this important line

Dussooree Pass.

82 A most excellent and useful road has been opened by the Political Agent, Meywar, through the Aravulli mountain range at Dussooree, the necessary funds having been provided by the Durbar Prior to the construction of this pass, the Aravullis formed an almost im-

practicable barrier from Burr near Ajmere to the south of Sirohi, a distance of upwards of 250 miles, to all wheeled carriages passing east and west

Bhurtpore Roads

83 In the Bhurtpore State, now under British management, metalled roads have been completed on most of the important lines of traffic These are adverted to more particularly in a subsequent chapter

Ajmere Roads

84 It is much to be regetted that the British possession of Ajmere should have been heretofore so much neglected in the matter of communications Situated in the heart of Rajpootana, and surrounded on every side by foreign States, it would appear desirable in every sense to have rendered Ajmere a pattern district, to which we could have pointed as an example, when offering advice to our Feudatory Princes It has, however, been denied to us hitherto to illustrate the wisdom of our counsel by that most powerful of all arguments, practical exemplification, and on the occasion of the Chiefs of these States visiting Ajmere, they have seen litttle to encourage them in improving their own communications, which in many cases would have contrasted favorably with ours

85 Since the formation, however, of the Rajpootana Circle of Public Works in 1863, the claims and wants of Ajmere have received a fair measure of attention and consideration, funds have been accorded, and work on important communications set in hand The road between Ajmere and Nusseerabad is well advanced, and in a few months will be completed, and thus remove the long-standing reproach of the route connecting the chief military and civil stations being in a condition practically dangerous to travellers

Burr Pass

Plans and estimates for a metalled communication through the Aravullis from Burr to Beawur or Nya Nuggur are in hand Presently the Pass through the hills is dreaded, alike by the merchant and the traveller, as a place where delay and breakage invariably occur

Rajpootana Circle of Public Works.

86 In many respects the formation of the Rajpootana Circle has been conducive of great benefit to this province, for now, for the first time, are the wants and requirements of these territories brought to the notice of the Government of India

87 The subject of an extension of the railway system into Rajpootana has been constantly brought forward during the past two years The consent of almost all the Chiefs in these States has been obtained to the terms and conditions which the Government deems essential before any project can be sanctioned The importance of the scheme under contemplation, in respect of the development of this province, cannot be over-estimated, and the desirability of steps being taken at an early date to determine the precise direction the railway will follow cannot be too strongly represented, for it is clear that the projected system of metalled roads should be so arranged, that every mile of permanent communication now constructed may hereafter become a feeder to the great railway artery which will nearly bisect Rajpootana

Railways

88 The Military Establishments and Armed Police maintained by the States under this Agency are shown approximately in the accompanying return

Military

STATES	Ordnance		Cavalry	Artillery Infantry and Armed Police.	Total	REMARKS
	Field Guns	Guns mounted on forts				
Meywar	10	40	1 000	4 300	5 [illegible]00	
Jeypore	[illegible]4	20[illegible]	1 1[illegible]0	[illegible] 600	11 [illegible]	This does not include the Jageerdar Horse which in Jeypore number about 3 000
Marwar	20	80	1 [illegible]00	4 [illegible]00	6 100	Do Do, which number 3 [illegible]00
Kotah	20	[illegible]0	1 [illegible]0	[illegible] 000	8 500	
Bhurtpore	[illegible]1	17	1 [illegible]00	[illegible] 400	8 [illegible]00	
Bikaneer	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 600	2 [illegible]00	Not including Jageerdar Horse
Ulwar	30	203	1 500	6 500	8 000	
Dholepore	6	6	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	4 800	
Tonk	1[illegible]	40	[illegible]00	3 800	4 [illegible]00	
Jhallawar	15	20	500	6 [illegible]00	7 000	
Boondee, Kerowlie, Jeysulmere, Sirohi, Kishengurh, Banswarra, Purtabgurh, Doongurpore	3[illegible]	[illegible]6	900	7 800	8 [illegible]00	Not including Jageerdar Horse
Total	212	[illegible]5	11 55[illegible]	63 300	[illegible]4 850	

This statement does not include the guns and troops paid for and kept up by the petty Chiefs and Thakoors If these were added the numbers would be increased by about one-third

89 The Ordnance is of every kind and description brass three-pounders, iron carronades, huge brass guns of curious and fantastic manufacture, and iron 18 and 24 pounder are all to be found Nine out of ten pieces would be pronounced unserviceable by an Artillery Officer

Ordnance

90 The Cavalry is irregular, a few squadrons are dressed in uniform, and partially drilled But the great majority have no pretence at drill or discipline, and are armed with swords and matchlocks They are horsed indifferently The men are mostly Rajpoots

Cavalry

91 With the exception of a few regiments, the Infantry soldiers are miserably armed and equipped Flint muskets or match locks form the principal armament

Infantry

This branch is recruited from all parts of the country, and from all classes The troops are generally from three to twelve months in arrears of pay

92 It is not practicable to obtain any reliable statistics regarding the trade and productions of these States No such statistics have been generally prepared, nevertheless a few remarks on the subject at large, together with an abstract of such information as local enquiries have elicited, may not be deemed wholly valueless

Trade

93 The principal marts of Rajpootana are Pallee, Jeypore, Tonk, Kotah, and Jhalra Patun, and the salt depots of Sambhur, Puch buldra and Deedwana in Marwar

Pallee, situated on the main road from Ajmere to Ahmedabad, and about 50 miles from Jodhpore, is the commercial capital of the south-western division of the province, that is to say of the vast tract of country to the west of the mountain barrier of the Aravulli range, from Sambhur on the north to Guzerat on the south The Pallee merchants are famous as enterprising traders, having commercial relations with most parts of India, but more especially with [illegible], where they are known by the general appellation of "Marwarees" [illegible] very extensive import and export trade centres in Pallee [illegible] specially noted as a mart for cotton piece goods, and large [illegible] ments for dying cloth find full employment in the town.

94 The external trade of the south western division of Rajpootana as above described may be thus approximately summarized —

	Imports		Exports	
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Salt			85 000	35[illegible] 000
Sugar	10 800	4[illegible]1 000	3 [illegible]00	1[illegible]5 0[illegible]0
Cotton	[illegible]0	2 300	2 500	80 000
English Piece Goods	8[illegible]0	191 000	150	33,500
Country Cloth	[illegible]5	[illegible]000	400	68 000
Wool			1 100	8[illegible] 000
Grain	1 [illegible]00	5 600	350	2 000
Metals and Hardware	160	4 600	–	
Miscellaneous	4 600	1[illegible] 900	500	14 [illegible]00
	1[illegible]5[illegible]	[illegible]50 400	93 [illegible]90	59[illegible] [illegible]00

Salt

Salt, it will be observed, forms the main article of export From 50,000 to 60,000 tons are annually turned out at the Sambhur lake, about one half finding a market in the North Western Provinces, the remainder being consumed in the Eastern States of Rajpootana, in Bundelkund, and in Central India

About 25,000 tons are annually produced at the Puchbuddra salt works, and this is carried by the Bunjara pack bullocks, via Ajmere and Mairwar, to Malwa and the Central Provinces The yield of salt at Deedwana may be estimated at 17,000 tons per annum, which is principally consumed in Hansi, Hissar, Bikaneer, and Shekhawattee

Other Exports

95 A considerable export traffic in sugar, cotton, country-cloth and wool is also maintained The first named article will be touched with imports Cotton is not extensively grown in the districts to which I am now alluding, but is mainly produced in British Ajmere, Kishengurh, and parts of Jeypore, and finds access to the sea via Pallee and Ahmedabad But this traffic has very sensibly diminished of late owing to the fall in the price of cotton

Wool is produced in Marwar, but it is also received in considerable quantities from Jeypore, Shekhawattee, and Bikaneer for export south towards Bombay

Imports

96 Such, then, is the export trade Amongst imports, sugar forms the main staple of commerce Sugar-cane will not thrive in the arid soil of Western Rajpootana and the entire amount required for local

consumption, as well as some 3,200 tons for exportation beyond the southern frontier, is supplied from Rohilcund and other districts in the North Western Provinces The traffic is carried on by camels, which start in long strings from the great mart of Bhowani in Hissar, and either proceed viâ Bikaneer and Nagore, or skirt Shekhawattee and the desert to Pallee

English piece goods are received entirely from Bombay

97 Having thus adverted, though briefly, on the external trade of the South Western Frontier of Rajpootana, which forms as it were the chief sea-borne gate of this province, I turn to the opposite or the North-Eastern border, which touches on the fertile and teeming valley of the Jumna and of the Ganges

Eastern Frontier

The principalities of Ulwur, Bhurtpore, Dholepore and Kerrowlie lie along this border, and the external trade, which here finds access to, or exit from, Rajpootana is approximately shown in the accompanying statement —

	Imports		Exports	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Salt		..	46 000	386 400
Sugar	10 800	241 000	1 000	[illegible] 000
Cotton ..			8 [illegible]00	[illegible] 8,000
English Piece Goods	2 0	59 600	30	6 600
Country Cloth	150	20 000	..	
Wool				
Grain ..	3 150	35 000	2 000	11 000
Metals and Hardware	400	33 50		
Miscellaneous	4 600	127 000		
	19 3 0	511 100	[illegible]	6[illegible]1 000

Salt and cotton, it will be observed, form the bulk of the export trade and sugar and English piece goods of the import traffic

98 I have no returns from which to estimate the external trade on the Northern and North Western Frontier of Rajpootana

North Western Frontier

This border is of great length, including the territories of Jeysulmere, Bikaneer, and Shekhawattee but from the nature of the country and the sparseness of the population the commerce is small in comparison with that of other parts of the States I would approximately estimate the value of the imports at £250,000 per

annum, and of the exports at £100,000. The former consists principally of sugar, piece goods, hardware, and dried fruits from Cabul; and the latter of cattle, wool and ghee.

South-East Frontier.

99. The only frontier now unnoticed is that of the South-East and South, along which stretch the States of Kotah, Jhallawar, and Meywar. The principal article of export on this border is opium, which is despatched to Bombay viâ Indore. I estimate the value of the trade at £150,000 per annum. Cotton is also exported in considerable quantities. The total export trade may be set down at £700,000 against an import trade of about £250,000, the latter mainly consists of sugar from the North Western Provinces, English piece goods and hardware from Bombay and tobacco from Malwa.

Total Trade.

100. If, then, we total the external trade of the various frontiers as above estimated, it is as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
South-West Frontier	£750,100	£759,700
Eastern Frontier	£511,100	£651,000
North and North-West Frontier	£250,000	£100,000
South and South-East Frontier	£250,000	£700,000
Total	£1,761,500	£2,213,700

or a total trade of £3,975,200, the exports exceeding the imports by £452,200, which is balanced by receipts in bullion.

CHAPTER III

Rajpootana Agency—Bikaneer

101 This principality would, if extent were alone considered, come under the denomination of a first class State The area is 17,680 square miles, or half that of Ireland, whilst the population does not exceed 5,50,000

Area and Population

102 The territories of this Chiefship with that of the contiguous State of Jeysulmere and a great part of Marwar form the vast tract known as the Indian Desert Nor is the appellation a misnomer With the exception of the district adjoining Jeysulmere on the West, and of that which marches with Hansi and Hissar on the North, the whole State of Bikaneer may be described as a succession of sand hills of varying height, which in certain localities increase or diminish in size with the force and direction of the wind, covered with small trees as the "Kekar," "Jâl," and bushes like the "Bair" and "Ak."

Description of Country

A traveller passing through these arid districts during the fiery heats of the summer months, where the distance from one well to well is a day s journey, would hardly believe it possible that crops of any kind could flourish on such a soil But in Bikaneer, as indeed is the case in all deserts, a rainfall, which would be deemed miserably scant in richer soils, ensures to the agriculturist a plentiful harvest of "bajree," and "moth," of water-melons and oil plants The quality of the "bajree" is highly lauded, and the excellence of the water-melons is equally famous The latter seem to spring into existence during the rains, and are so plentiful that great quantities are thrown to the cattle The seeds are ground up, and the flour mixed with that of other cereals

In the district of Tibee, granted by the British Government to the Maharajah for his services during the rebellion, as well as in the country lying along the northern border of the State, wheat and barley flourish.

Chief Towns

103 The principal towns of Bikaneer are —

Bikaneer, the capital, with a population of about		60,000
Soojungurh, with a population of about		8,000
Chooroo	,, ,,	7,000
Reneo	,, ,,	6,000
Rajgurh	,, ,,	4,500
Nohur	,, ,,	3,000

The capital contains the houses and homes of a great number of opulent merchants, who are scattered in the pursuit of their occupation over all parts of India. They return periodically to Bikaneer and spend large sums of money in the marriage of their children, and in purchasing and building houses But owing to the oppressive exactions of the durbar many merchants have of late years left Bikaneer

Trade

104 From the neighbouring British districts of Hansi and Hissar wheat, cotton, goods, and hardware are imported, a return trade in bajree, wool, ghee, cattle and "Mooltanee muttee' being maintained

There are one or two wells in Bikaneer of which the water is famous for its crystallizing powers A large quantity of sugarcane is imported from the North-West Provinces and Rohilcund, and is crystallized in earthen pots by the use of this water The crystals are of remarkable size, cubic, white, and transparent This sugar is much prized and extensively exported In quality I am aware of no sugar in India to be compared with it

Quarries

105 Near the town of Bikaneer there are some quarries of excellent red sandstone, of which the city is principally built. Copper ore is found in hills on the Shekhawattee border At present there are no mines in work

Administration

106 The administration of affairs in this principality has been, and is far from satisfactory The Maharajah is of an amiable disposition, and in manners and courtesy a perfect Native gentleman But His Highness is unfortunately of a suspicious temper, and lacks judgment and foresight. The State officials are in consequence constantly changed and as constantly heavily fined. Men of integrity, therefore, even in the native sense of the word, refuse to accept office, which

necessarily devolves on less scrupulous individuals, who, fully aware of the probable tenure of their respective posts, endeavour to make money as speedily as possible, little caring by what means they do so. His Highness, however, holds a durbar almost daily, and is therefore accessible to complaints, and thus in some degree acts as a check on the State officials.

107. On the Shekhawattee border, dacoity still largely obtains. In a country so sparsely populated highway robbery is extremely difficult of prevention, and the task is greatly enhanced where the sense of the population is not against the crime. Whilst theft is looked upon with such disfavor that it is scarcely known, dacoities on travellers or merchants passing through the country is not deemed in any way dishonorable. The merchant, however, can virtually secure his property from plunder by paying a small percentage as Huckmal. This varies from ½ to 2 per cent according to the nature of the goods, grain paying the former, and bullion the latter rate. Cotton and goods are rated proportionately.

108. I cannot conclude this brief notice of Bikaneer without acknowledging the very excellent services which have been rendered to the State by Dr. Coleridge and his son Captain Coleridge. These gentlemen have been employed by the Maharajah for the last 17 years, the former as his private physician, and the latter lately as Dacoity Officer and in various other capacities.

By their integrity and untiring efforts in the cause of humanity and good order, they have earned for themselves the respect and confidence of all classes. Whilst their presence in an isolated State like Bikaneer might have been productive of embarrassment, it has on the contrary been alike beneficial to our interests and those of the State.

JEYSULMERE.

109. As the events which occurred in this principality during 1864-65 bear close relation with those of the subsequent year, a brief resumé would appear desirable.

Brief resumé of events.

On the 16th June 1864 the Chief of the State, Maha Rawul Runjeet Singh, suddenly died, and was succeeded by his younger brother Beiree Sal, who had been, in accordance with custom, adopted by the widow of his late Highness.

The succession was recognized in October of the same year, and as the late Col Elliot was unable to proceed to Jeysulmere himself, Major Nixon, then Political Agent Marwar, was deputed to the capital with His Excellency the Viceroy's Khureeta, to perform the ceremony of installation

Major Nixon arrived at Jeysulmere in November, but failed in carrying out the objects of his mission, as the young Maha Rawul absolutely refused to take his seat on the "Guddee," continually expressing a wish that some one else might be selected The Thakoors of Jeysulmere, who were all assembled at the capital, vainly endeavoured to induce the Maha Rawul to alter his determination As the Chief was then only 15 or 16 years of age, it was deemed expedient not to press His Highness any further in the matter for the present, but to allow him full time for consideration In the meanwhile the administration of the State was left in the hands of Thakoor Kesree Singh, the Maha Rawul's father, who had been the minister of the chiefship for a continuous period of over 20 years

State of affairs in 186

110 *Such then was the position of affairs at the commencement* of the year 1865 During the monsoon of that year, rumours of oppression exercised by Thakoor Kesree Singh slowly travelled over the desert tracts to Jodhpore, and to my head-quarters Similar reports also found expression in letters from the widow of the late Maha Rawul, complaining of the conduct of the Thakoor both in respect of herself personally, and in regard to his management of the State

Letters of warning were accordingly addressed to Kesree Singh, intimating that he would be held answerable for his conduct should the complaints preferred prove well founded At the same time I determined to visit Jeysulmere as soon as practicable, feeling assured that, until the young Chief had formally accepted his position, constant intrigue would continue to be maintained between the two parties in the State, the one headed by the Thakoor Kesree Singh, and the other by the late Maha Rawul's widow Indeed for other considerations a tour to Jeysulmere was highly desirable, Colonel Sutherland having last visited the State in 1847

Agent Governor General's visit to Jeysulmere

111 Accordingly in September and October of that year I marched through the desert via Jalore and Mullanee to Jeysulmere, arriving at the capital on the 17th of the latter month

It had been reported that His Highness intended to adhere to his resolution as expressed to Major Nixon, but I found on my first interview that he was not unwilling to be installed, and I accordingly intimated that affairs would be most satisfactorily settled and dissensions disappear by the ceremony being performed without further delay.

The Maha Rawul concurred, and on the morning of the 19th His Highness was duly installed with the usual ceremonies amidst the congratulations of a large gathering of Thakoors, who loudly expressed their satisfaction and gratitude, that the uncertainty, which had disturbed their minds for so long a period, had at length been unquestionably removed.

112. Although this principality covers the wide area of 12,250 square miles, the revenues are very insignificant as will be observed from the following statement of income and expenditure for the three past years:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

INCOME.

Sumbut Year	Land Revenue	Customs & Judicial Fees.	Mint.	Salt.	House Tax	Fees on sale of Houses and Land.	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919—1863-64	23,010	72,474	3,131	1,139	2,701	1,0[illegible]	9,936	1,16,794
1920—1864-65	16,[illegible]	72,728	[illegible]	1,2[illegible]	2,634	470	12,249	1,10,619
1921—1865-66	7,149	48,672	1,9[illegible]	9[illegible]1	2,551	431	10,945	91,671

EXPENDITURE.

Sumbut Year	Expenses of Civil Administration including Civil List	Salt making	Mint Expenses	Public Works.	Vakeels	Troops & Police	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919—1863-64	62,212	4[illegible]0	1,942	1,117	3,2[illegible]4	49,9[illegible]4	9,734	1,[illegible]0,4[illegible]3
1920—1864-65	61,063	505	2,989	1,034	2,712	43,394	13,242	1,27,974
1921—1865-66	65,269	401	634	661	4,771	4[illegible],[illegible]61	5,871	1,18,5[illegible]9

The revenue has fallen off largely, chiefly owing to the great scarcity of rainfall during late seasons. In consequence of the immense depth of the water below the surface which varies throughout this State from 200 to 500 feet, and is moreover generally of a brackish quality, any considerable extension of irrigation is simply impracticable. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, with good management and with average seasons, the revenues of the State might be readily doubled.

nature of the country, and a considerable export trade in ghee is maintained with Scinde, wheat and other cereals being imported in return

KISHENGURH.

Area and Population.

117. This small State, which bounds the eastern frontier of the Ajmere district, is well administered by its present Chief, the Maha Rajah Pirthi Singh The area is about 724 square miles, and the population may be estimated at 1,00,000 The chief towns are Kishengurh, Roopnugurh, and Surwar.

Maha Rajah's Character.

118. The Maha Rajah bears a high moral character, and is much respected and liked by his subjects His Highness personally transacts and supervises the affairs of the State

Administration.

119. The administration of civil and criminal justice is very creditable. Observing the benefits derived in the Ajmere district by the system of tank irrigation introduced by the late Colonel Dixon, the Chief has had a number of tanks excavated in his State. The revenues have in consequence considerably increased.

Income.

120 The income of the State is as follows —

Land Revenue	Rs	1,50,913
Customs	„	70,711
From other sources	„	4,046
Total . .	Rs	2,25,703

A great portion of the customs is derived from salt. The position of the State is such that the salt manufactured at Nawa on the Sambhur lake and exported to Central India and to the Central Provinces, passes through the territory A duty of about 3 annas per maund is levied on it

The expenditure of the State is about equivalent to the income No debt has been contracted, but economy has had to be practised to secure so satisfactory a result

121 The produce of Kishengurh consists mainly of cereals Excellent crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn and jowaree are raised

Produce

KERROWLIE

122 Maha Rajah Muddun Pal of Kerrowlie is the head of the Jadoon tribe of Rajpoots The area of the State is about 1,870 square miles, and the revenues between three and four lacs per annum The country is of a wild hilly nature, and near the banks of the Chumbul is excessively cut up into ravines

Area and nature of Country

123 The administration of affairs in this principality is very satisfactory Although the machinery of the State is not elaborate, still as the area is small, the personal supervision of the Maha Rajah ensures a creditable measure of security to life and property amongst all classes His Highness is popular with, and esteemed by, his subjects

Administration

The "Musahibut," or the Maha Rajah's Privy Council, consists of

Malook Palljee } cousins of the Maha Rajah
Chutter Palljee }
Dewan Buldeo Singh
Moonsheo Akber Ali Beg
Chowdree Sham Lal

Almost all matters and cases are submitted through this Council to the Maha Rajah, and the orders passed thereon are forwarded for compliance to the executive minister Thakoor Birik Bhan Singh

One of the members of the Privy Council, Mallook Palljee, has also an executive office as head of the forces The jail is one of the best managed and cared for in Rajpootana.

124 The Maha Rajah takes much interest in the dispensary at his capital It is well attended by patients, and the Native Doctor in charge deserves credit for his conduct of the institution

Dispensary

125 In 1866 Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to appoint His Highness a Grand Commander the Star of India The investiture took place at the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy, Grand Master of the Order, in November last

Star of India

126. The Maha Rajah has one son, seven months of age, and a daughter about eight years old.

127. The trade of Kerrowlie is extremely limited, and there are no manufactures of any importance. The population is agricultural with but few wants. The Jadoons are reputed to be the bravest of the Rajpoot clans.

Trade.

ULWUR.

128. In September 1863, the minority in this State ceased, and in October of the following year, owing to certain reprehensible proceedings which occurred at Rajgurh, the British Agent was withdrawn.

Withdrawal of British Agency.

129. The form of administration as moulded during the Regency is still in a great measure maintained.

Form of Administration.

Pundit Roop Narain, who was one of the members of the Regency Council, is the head of the Revenue and Financial Departments. Appeals both civil and criminal are heard in his court. He is a very excellent officer of tried integrity and intelligence, and is personally much respected and trusted by all classes in the State.

The Civil Court is entrusted to Pundit Bishun Dutt, appeals from his decisions lying to Pundit Roop Narain, and special appeals to the Maharao Raja.

Moonshi Rishuk Lall is the head of the Criminal Court, appeals from his judgments lying in minor cases to Roop Narain, and in graver, direct to the Chief.

There is one assistant in the Revenue Department, and two under Moonshi Rishuk Lall in the Criminal, who are deputed to make local enquiries when serious cases are reported in the district.

130. The State is divided into seventeen pergunnahs, to each of which a Tehseeldar is attached. But their powers are extremely limited. In all matters, whether revenue, civil or criminal they merely make a preliminary enquiry, submitting the papers for the orders of the head of the department.

Division of State.

131 The Police arrangements in this principality are certainly excellent. Mail robberies and dacoities are of comparatively rare occurrence, and this too in a district infested by Meenas Over this predatory class a strict surveillance is maintained, and the Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity reports that he always receives ready co operation from the Ulwur authorities in his departmental measures

Police

132 *The revenues of the State amount to about Rs 20,00,000,* of which Rs 17,22,597 are derived from the Land Revenue A ten years' settlement was made by the Political Agent in 1863, and has been most beneficial The assessment was light, and as it has not been disturbed or enhanced, the agricultural classes, which form the bulk of the population, are prosperous and contented, and the country is better tilled and cultivated than any State in Rajpootana save Bhurtpore A very considerable quantity of waste land has been brought under the plough, and a number of new wells dug since the present settlement

Revenue

133 The expenditure in this State has been unnecessarily lavish The cash balance in hand at the close of the minority amounting to some lacs has been dissipated The Maharao Raja has however promised to be more economical in future

Expenditure

134 The arrangements for the accommodation and care of prisoners are creditable Their number averages from 300 to 400 The allowance of food is sufficient, and the jail is fairly ventilated and kept clean

Jail

135 The Maharao Raja has lately established some district schools. The daily attendance of scholars is set down at over *5,000,* and the yearly expenditure from State funds Rs 16,000 I inspected three of these institutions, and found them satisfactorily managed.

Education

136 The army consists of about 1,500 cavalry and 6,500 infantry, the whole under the control of Bukshee Rao Hurr Buksh Ulwur possesses many forts, some of considerable strength. They are mostly

Army

in charge of Rajpoot Killadars, who make their reports to the Buksh. Amongst the troops the Hindoo and Mahomedan elements are about equally proportioned.

137. To the Chief's personal character any allusion in this report seems unnecessary. In June last the peace of the district was disturbed by the forcible entrance into the State of Thakoor Luckdeer Singh at the head of a considerable armed followers. He was singularly disappointed in not finding adherents to join his cause. No persons of note rallied round him, and he was quickly driven out of the territory. Through the mediation of this office, the Maharao Raja has since behaved liberally to the Thakoor on the condition of his residing elsewhere than in the Ulwur State.

General Observations.

The international claims for compensation preferred by Ulwur for the losses suffered by its subjects, consequent on the aid said to have been furnished to Thakoor Luckdeer Singh by Jeypore, are now in course of investigation by Captain Roberts, Assistant Agent Governor General.

TONK.

138. The present Nawab, Mahomed Ally Khan, a son of the late Chief, Wuzeer-ood-dowla, and grandson of the famous Pindarree leader Ameer Khan, succeeded to power in June of 1864, and my first official act, as Governor General's Agent, was to present His Highness with a khillut of recognition on the part of the British Government in April 1865.

Succession of Mahomed Ally Khan.

139. The administration of the Nawab does not lack in vigor, and the energy with which His Highness visits in person at all seasons of the year the outlying districts of Tonk is praiseworthy, presenting a marked contrast with the apathetic indifference shown generally by the rulers of Rajpootana in all matters of personal supervision.

Administration of State.

But, at the same time, I am compelled to record that these periodical visits are dreaded rather than hailed by the subjects of the ...

Judging from the experience of the past, they are regarded as precursors of a money demand in some shape or form Shortly after His Highness accession to the Chiefship a heavy hand was laid on all classes throughout the State, whether Thakoors, ryots, or merchants Excessive Nuzzerana was levied, and other forms of taxation resorted to, while a general sense of discontent and insecurity prevailed throughout the Chiefship Latterly the Nawab has been more moderate, and to a certain extent public confidence has been restored But nevertheless the trade in Tonk itself, which was formerly very large, has suffered considerably There can be no doubt, moreover, that the Chief's ultra-Mahomedan proclivities render him unpopular amongst his Hindoo subjects The building of Hindoo temples is said to be interdicted, and even the repair of those in existence to be discountenanced The late Nawab was most orthodox in his tenets, but a freedom of action was nevertheless accorded to those, not of his faith, but living under his sway The absence of all except Mahomedans, whether in the army or in the civil offices of the State, *exhibits a bigotry strangely contrasting with the liberality displayed* in the surrounding Rajpoot Principalities, in one and all of which persons of every creed are to be found in employment.

140 There are few States, however, and none with such small means, so difficult to administer as the possessions of Tonk Divided into six detached districts, hundreds of miles apart, supervision can be no easy task, while, a separate executive Staff having to be maintained in each pergunnah, the Government is necessarily expensive

Relations with British Government

141 Whilst, then, the present conduct of affairs in this Chiefship is not to my mind satisfactory, in so far as relates to the subjects of the State itself, I willingly record that on points affecting British interests, the Nawab readily acquiesces to the wishes of our Government, and European travellers passing through the capital are treated with marked hospitality and attention

Army

142 His Highness bestows much personal attention to the efficiency of his troops, which are composed almost entirely of Trans-Indus Pathans and Afghans The Nawab is himself of the Bonair tribe, which so stoutly opposed us in the Umbeyla campaign. Numerically the military force is not large, and necessarily much

scattered, but the troops at the capital are fairly equipped and constantly drilled Once a week they are brigaded, and although the manœuvres are not performed with either correctness or celerity, still a measure of military precision is maintained

143 During the cold weather of 1865-66 a rupture between the Nawab of Tonk and his vassal the Thakoor of Lawa promised such serious results, that our mediation in the interests of public tranquillity and in the cause of humanity became necessary The Thakoor, who is the most powerful feudatory under Tonk, had always held since the formation of the State a very independent attitude towards the durbar, a fixed annual tribute had been paid, and on occasions of the Chief passing through the Lawa estate a Nuzzurana presented But personal attendance on service at the capital had never been exacted

Lawa

144 On the accession of the Nawab to power, the Thakoor declined to pay the Nuzzurana demanded, offering that which had been presented on similar previous occasions. This opposition, together with non-attendance at Court at His Highness installation, created an ill-feeling, which was quickly fanned into a flame, till in December of 1865 a force was despatched which laid siege to Lawa An attack was made, and failed, which resulted in a loss of about 300 men killed and wounded. An Assistant was deputed to bring about a mediation, and certain stipulations were drawn out by which the Thakoor was placed in a more subordinate position than that he had previously held, though at the same time all reasonable rights were maintained to him

145 Since that period the Thakoor has, I believe, honestly endeavoured to observe his duty and obligations towards his Chief, but the Nawab, on the contrary, has sought to bring about a fresh disturbance by means more plausible than truthful or creditable, and at this present time *His Highness desires to confiscate half the Lawa estate* on the grounds that the Thakoor s sunnud granted by the Maha Rajah of Jeypore early in the 18th century does not entitle him to the land he now holds That the estate does exceed in extent the amount entered in the original grant is admitted, but it is also undisputed that the Thakoor has been in possession unquestioned through the lifetime of the Nawab s father and grand father In other words, in whatever

manner the Thakoor may have acquired the land which is in excess of the grant, (and most probably it was acquired in the troublous times which closed the last, and ushered in the present century,) he has held possession concurrent with, if not prior to, the creation of the Tonk State, and any attempt now made to resume the land forcibly cannot but be considered as wholly unjustifiable

DHOLEPORE

146 On the transfer of Gwalior and Gohud in 1806 to Dowlut Rao Scindia, the pergunnahs of Dholepore, Baree and Rajakhera were assigned to Rana Keerut Singh, and have since formed the territories of the Jat Chiefship of Dholepore Comprising an area of some 1,626 square miles, they are separated on the north from British territory by the Ootangan River, and on the south from Gwalior by the Chumbul, while on the east and west they are bounded respectively by the district of Agra and portions of Bhurtpore and Kerrowlie The soil though principally light and sandy, is in parts rich, the chief products being cereals The population has been estimated at 5,25,000

Area and Population

147 In 1836 Keerut Singh died, and was succeeded by the present Rana Bhugwunt Singh Weak minded, easily led and averse to business, His Highness was glad to allow the administration of affairs to be carried on by the widow of his elder brother, an able and energetic manager With her death in 1861, arose misrule, intrigue and debt, and in the year following the Rana was compelled to fly to Agra and seek the assistance of Government An enquiry was instituted, and it was found necessary in consequence of his attempt to subvert the authority of the Chief, to remove the Minister Deo Huns to Benares, where he has since resided under surveillance

The Rana

History of Events.

148 *In 1869 the Rana appointed Rao Gungadhur Rao, a brother of Sir Dinkur Rao, Deewan of the State* Since his advent a marked improvement has taken place at *Dholepore, but his efforts have been* in a great measure nullified by the evil influence exercised over the Chief by a Mahomedan prostitute This person throws obstacles in the path of the minister, and by encouraging a lavish expenditure prevents the liquidation of the debts with which the State is burdened

Rao Gungadhur appointed Deewan

149. Towards the close of 1861, a quinquennial settlement was carried out. Owing to the depression of cultivation and the want of any reliable information regarding the land, the assessment was made an annually progressive one.

Revenue Settlement.

150. Courts have been established for the trial of criminal and civil cases, and are reported to work fairly. The jail is a small one, but kept in good order.

Courts and Jail.

151. A few schools have been opened by the present minister, but so far as I can learn they do not appear to be in a very flourishing condition.

Schools.

152. The Rana has recently consented to the establishment of a dispensary at his capital, which I doubt not will prove a most useful institution.

153. The Agra and Bombay road which passes through the State, crosses the Chumbul, and for several years a dispute existed between the Gwalior and Dholepore Durbars, regarding certain rights to the two ferries on the river. The matter has however been lately settled by the Government placing the Raj Ghat under the control of the P. W. Department, which will pay the net profits accruing from the bridge and ferry to the two States. The Khentree Ghat is to be considered common property.

Ferries on the Chumbul.

154. The troops of the State consist of about 2,000 men of all arms. Of these a large number are regularly employed on police duties.

Troops and Police.

155. The total income of the State amounts to about ten lacs. Of this nearly nine are realized from land revenue, Rs. 7,000 from customs dues, and Rs. 31,000 from other miscellaneous sources.

Income of the State.

No reliable information has been procurable regarding expenditure. In 1864-65 it amounted to Rs. 8,85,000, but subsequently has been quite equal to the income. The debts of the State still remain at about 2½ lacs.

Expenditure.

156 I am sorry I am unable to present a more encouraging report of the Heir Apparent A young man of but 28, the effects of debauchery have rendered him an object of compassionate regret He is still on bad terms with the Rana, but his son, a boy of 4 or 5 years of age, is a great pet of his grandfather

Our relations with Dholepore were, until five years ago, under the direct control of this office In 1862, however, mal administration rendered it desirable that there should be a more immediate supervision, and the State was then placed under the charge of the Agent at *Bhurtpore This change has been productive of much good*

MEYWAR AGENCY —MEYWAR

157 In November 1861 the late Maha Rana Suroop Singh died, and was succeeded by an adopted son, the present Maha Rana Sumbhoo Singh, a minor then 14 years of age

158 During the minority the administration was carried on by a Regency Council, supervised by the Political Agent.

The Minority

The Council worked badly, the members consulted their personal feelings and interests rather than the good of the State, and all measures of reform and progress suggested by the Political Agent were violently opposed, at the same time those on attendance on the young Chief endeavoured to obtain an influence over His Highness, by encouraging him to debauchery of all kinds In 1863 affairs came to a climax, and the misconduct of one high official, and the atrocious action of another in cruelly putting to death some "Baorees," caused the Government of India to entrust greater powers to the Political Agent

Unsatisfactory state of affairs

Investment of the Political Agent with greater powers.

In fact he became more personally responsible for the proper and efficient discharge of affairs

The measure was successful, many of the chief nobles and others who had at first opposed the British representative, finding their efforts to thwart and annoy him, had been fruitless, and that the Government was determined to support the Political Agent, suddenly changed their tactics, and tendered their support. While about the same period the Maha Rana, recovering from a serious illness, the result of excesses, began fairly to understand the character of those around him Frankly acknowledging his past errors, he turned to the

Beneficial Results.

Political Agent for advice and counsel, and endeavoured by study and attention to qualify himself for the duties and responsibilities, which at the close of the minority would devolve upon him

159 Such then was the aspect of affairs in the summer of 1864, and from that period nothing has occurred to disturb the good feelings established between the Political Agent and the Maha Rana

160 In September of the following year the young Chief attained his majority, and in November the ceremony of installation was befittingly performed with much eclat, and the administration of affairs formally entrusted to His Highness

Installation of the Maha Rana.

161 It is not easy, or indeed very practicable, to describe with any degree of fidelity the reforms and progress made in Meywar during the few years in which the administration was under our supervision, for our action was of a general rather than of a special nature, and our endeavours were directed not to revolutionize the old system of Government, bad as it undoubtedly was, but simply to improve it and remove the more manifest defects and imperfections In this view the civil and criminal courts were placed on a more satisfactory footing, exactions on the part of State officials checked, and the revenues raised in a manner less oppressive to the people Life and property were better secured by the formation of an efficient body of mounted police, an excellent school established, the jail re organized, and the dispensary much improved The Public Works Departments also received a full measure of attention, a fine metalled road was constructed towards Neemuch, a new pass for wheeled carriage opened through the Aravulli mountains, and many local improvements effected in and around the capital.

Reforms effected under British management

Further, the revenues of the State were economically managed and supervised, and at the close of the minority the cash balance in the Treasury exceeded 30 lacs of Rupees, or upwards of a year's revenue

Balance in the Treasury on its being made over

162 During the eighteen months that have elapsed since the Maha Rana attained his majority and assumed the direct administration of the principality, affairs have progressed

Administration of the Maha Rana since his accession to power

on the whole satisfactorily The Political Agent reports that a certain measure of declension is perceptible, but this may be expected in all States on the withdrawal of our more direct interference His Highness, I am glad to say, in spite of persuasion to a contrary effect, continues to supervise all important matters, although at times he finds the constant burden thereby imposed on him to be somewhat irksome

163 From the Financial Statement rendered, it appears that the income from all sources during the Sumbut year 1922, corresponding with 1865-66, amounted to Rs. 26,61,273 *

Finances of the State

Land revenue realized	Rs	17,32,057
Customs	,,	4,03,708
Tributes from Chiefs	,,	1,65,677
Nuzzerana	,,	47,532
Succession fees, Judicial fees, City duties, &c, forming the remaining and minor sources of revenue	,,	3,12,298

The expenditure of the State for the same period amounted to Rs 26,85,729, or an excess over the income of Rs 24,456 As the cash balances still stand at upwards of thirty lacs, this small deficit is practically unimportant The Maha Rana, who is reported to be careful and frugal, proposes to institute the Budget system in the Financial Department of the State

Expenditure

The principal items of expenditure, besides the tribute to the British Government and the contribution to the Meywar Bheel Corps, are —

Army and Police			Rs 5,15,589
Public Works Department —			
Local Works	Rs	55,495	
Communications	,,	1,25,778	
			,, 1,81,273
Expenses of Administration			,, 4,59,957

164 The Political Agent dwells at some length in his report on the dual administration existing in the districts about Neemuch, consequent on the undivided jurisdictions of Meywar Gwalior, and Tonk That

Condition of the districts about Neemuch

* In the Oodeypore State the Chittoree and Saroop[illegible] Rupees are current —th[illegible] value [illegible] [illegible] of Saroope a[illegible] 13 as of our currency and the Chi[illegible] at 12 a

the Moghea tribe which infests that part of the country has been most troublesome and daring, and that their proceedings have been much facilitated by the want of unity of action on the part of the local authorities of the above named States, is a fact that admits of no doubt Still, where the territories of two or more Chiefs are interlaced, such evils are almost sure to obtain, and there are no sufficient grounds to my mind to demand our direct interference in the manner suggested by Major Nixon

After personally visiting the locality in February last, I addressed the Nawab of Tonk, pointing out the necessity of more efficient police arrangements being adopted, and I have lately received an answer reporting active measures having been initiated

I propose addressing the Agent Governor General in Central India on the same subject in so far as relates to Jawud Neemuch

If it were practicable, an exchange of territory between the Maha Rajah Scindhia and the Nawab of Tonk would be very beneficial to both, the former taking over Seronge, Chuppra and perhaps Perawa, and giving in return equivalent districts adjoing Nimbahera from Jawud Neemuch

Such a measure would render the Gwalior and Tonk States more compact, and easier for their rulers to supervise and administer

Restitution of Meywar Mairwarra

165 It will be observed that the Maha Rana has addressed the Political Agent in a Khureeta regarding that portion of Mairwarra which belongs to Meywar, but which has been under British management since 1821 It appears to me, however, that the discussion of the question should form the subject of a separate despatch, and not find place in this report, and it will be so treated

Salombar

166 One of the most important steps taken by the Maha Rana during the past year was His Highness' visit to Salombar, to carry out the investiture of the Rao of that place The non performance of this ancient ceremony by the late Rana is said to be one of the causes of the ill-feeling and hostility evinced by the powerful Chondawut clan

The Nobles

167 Major Nixon points out very truly the factious conduct of the principal Nobles and Thakoors towards the Durbar In no State in Rajpootana are the Nobles so powerful as in Meywar

Formerly they were far more recusant than at present, and many of the ills in which Meywar has been plunged, have arisen from the independence, ambition and dissensions of its feudatories

168 In the report on the Haraotie Agency, mention is made of the remission by the Maha Rana of the fines imposed on the villages of the Meena Kherar in 1860 The measure will prove highly beneficial to the district, and His Highness deserves credit for so readily according his assent

Meena Kherar

169 The school instituted at Oodeypore during the minority, continues to be well attended The scholars number 513, and the standard of education is seemingly very creditable The young Chief has also, under the advice of the Political Agent, *established a girls'* school There are now 51 pupils, which may be held as a promising commencement.

Education

170 The dispensary and jail are carefully managed, and well cared for Details in regard to the former will be found in Chapter XI

Dispensary and Jail

171 His Highness has evinced a liberal spirit in this Department Rs 60,000 per annum have been assigned for three years for the construction of the Neemuch and Nusseerabad roads, and funds have been accorded for the new pass opened through the Aravullis Local improvements in the city and in its neighbourhood have also had a fair measure of attention

Public Works Department

172 Than the Meywar Hilly Tracts, there are few wilder and more lawless districts throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Peninsula. Excepting a rough road from Oodeypore via Khurwarra to Ahmedabad, not a mile of communication for wheeled carriage exists Trade and commerce are unknown, while the merchant and traveller carefully avoid a region not less inhospitable in its natural features, than in the character of the inhabitants The population is estimated by the Political Agent to be 2,00,000, but I am inclined to think that 1,50,000 would be more accurate The

Meywar Hilly Tracts.

Bheels are divided into 16 clans, and could, I assume, assemble about 60,000 fighting men Their hamlets or "pals" as they are termed, consist for the most part of detached grass huts scattered over the hill sides The object in thus building them is to render it impossible to surprise a whole village at once A single individual may be arrested, but the warning cry that he will utter, gives the alarm to the whole community, and in a few minutes the war cry being taken up from hill to hill, the whole country seems suddenly to swarm with semi-naked savages, armed and prepared to attack the intruder

The Superintendent of the hilly tracts maintains a general supervision over the district, though the civil administration rests with the Rana Excepting collecting the small revenue that is realized, the Durbar officials do not exercise any close measure of interference over the people Each tribe governs itself under its own Chief, some of whom, as the Chiefs of Panurwa, Ogunah, Joora-Murpoor and *others are powerful, maintaining little, so to speak courts in which* great etiquette is observed

DOONGURPORE

173 In its natural features and in the character of its inhabitants, this small State closely resembles the Meywar Hilly Tracts

174 The Chief, Maha Rawul Oodey Singh, is about 28 years of age, and belongs to the Seesodia family of Rajpoots

175 From the financial paper submitted for the Sumbut year 1922, it appears that the income from all sources amounted to Rs 1,26,618

Income and Expenditure of the State

The land revenue realized Rs 89,925, and customs Rs 28 000 The expenditure reached Rs 1,71,364, thereby causing a deficit of Rs 44,746

The high price of grain, and an increase in the strength of the troops maintained, are given as the causes for this unsatisfactory result A reduction in the expenditure is promised during the current year

176 The Political Agent points out that the tribute to the British Government of Salum Sha , Rs 35,000, presses heavily on the State In proportion to the present revenue of Doongurpore . .

Tribute to Government

tribute is certainly very considerable, but the income is capable of great development, and I anticipate that on the opening of the railway, which is now being surveyed from Baroda to Neemuch, the revenues will rapidly rise

177 Major Nixon, it will be observed, suggests the propriety of an officer being appointed for the duty of supervising the States of Doongurpore, Banswarra, and Pertabgurh. There can be no doubt that the superior energy and action of a British officer would do much towards improving the administrations of these Chiefships, and would secure a more satisfactory measure of control over the Bheel population,—yet, on the other hand, there are at present no imperial considerations to necessitate the measure and its contingent expense Should His Excellency in Council desire it, a further report will be submitted on this question

General Remark

BANSWARRA

178 This State lies on the southern most border of Rajpootana, and like the adjoining Chiefships of Doongurpore and Pertabgurh, consists mainly of hill and jungle It is bounded on the north, east and west by the river Mhye In the centre and eastwards of the capital there is a plain, well situated for irrigation and cultivation, which is not overlooked

179 The Chief, Maha Rawul Lutchman Singh, is very intelligent and active in his habits He has one legitimate son, an infant, named Jey Singh

180 The financial statement rendered is not considered by the Political Agent to be trustworthy It is certainly very meagre By it the income of the State amounted in Sumbut 1922 to Rs 1,26,000, and the expenditure to Rs 1,30,000 The main items of revenue are from land and customs, the former realizing Rs 1,05,000, and the latter Rs 17,000

Financial Condition of the State

181 The insubordination of the Rao of Kooshalgurh, one of the feudatories of the State, has been a constant source of annoyance and trouble His very reprehensible conduct on a recent occasion has been brought to the notice of His Excellency in Council

The Rao of Kooshalgurh

182 To facilitate the transaction of business more especially in respect to the raids made from time to time from Banswarra into Western Malwa, a Vakeel has been deputed by the Chief to remain in attendance on the Political Agent, Western Malwa

Deputation of a Vakeel to Political Agent W Malwa.

PERTABGURH

183 In March 1864, Maha Rawut Oodey Singh succeeded to the Pertabgurh Chiefship on the death of his father Dulput Singh Although he was scarcely 17 years of age, and consequently a minor, still his aptitude, intelligence and general conduct were so well reported on that the charge of the administration was at once entrusted to him

184 The capital was visited in December 1865 by the Governor General s Agent, and the usual ceremony of installation duly performed The young Maha Rawut has not disappointed the expectations that were formed of him he personally undertakes the business of the State, readily attends to the advice of the Political Agent, and is popular amongst his subjects

Installation of the Maha Rawut

The Chief attended His Excellency the Viceroy's Durbar in November last.

185 A statement of the finances has not been furnished The revenues may be set down at about 2½ lacs, and the expenditure at about the same sum

Income and Expenditure

186 A Vakeel has been deputed from this State as in the case of Banswarra to the Political Agent Western Malwa

Deputation of a Vakeel to Political Agent W Malwa

JEYPORE AGENCY —JEYPORE

187 This principality, if not the most extensive, is certainly the wealthiest in Rajpootana The area is estimated at 15,250 square miles, with a population of about 1,900,000

188 The State is fortunate in its present ruler, the Maha Rajah Ram Singh. Without possessing any marked ability, and wanting per-

The Maha Rajah

haps in firmness of purpose, His Highness is truthful and benevolent, and possesses a clear understanding, coupled with an earnest desire to promote the welfare of his people

189 In all Native Governments so much depends on the *personnel* of the administration, that it is necessary to touch on the character of the members, and as the late Prime Minister Pundit Sheodeen Singh left the impress of his ability in all departments of the State, I would first allude to him, even though his death occurred prior to the period which this report professes to embrace

190 Sheodeen Singh was educated at the Government College at Agra, and in 1845 was appointed tutor to the present Maha Rajah By his zeal, integrity and ability he obtained the confidence of His Highness, was nominated Private Secretary, and eventually in May 1862, on the death of Thakoor Lutchman Singh, succeeded to the office of Prime Minister, which post he held till his death in June 1864

During the brief period that Sheodeen Singh was in power, the administration was carried on with vigor and wisdom In all departments of the State salutary reforms were introduced, but more especially in the Financial Department Since the Pundit's death, persons have not been wanting to traduce his character and misinterpret his action Beyond doubt there were many shortcomings in his administration, but, taken as a whole, it was most successful, and his demise a most serious public loss

191 The Maha Rajah, conceiving no officer in the State competent to fulfil satisfactorily the duties of a Prime Minister, has himself taken a more active part than formerly, in the affairs of the State A, so to speak, ministry has been formed, consisting of Bukshee Fyz Ali Khan, Bishumber Deen, son of the late Pundit, Moonshee Kishen Suroop, and Ram Pershad Fyz Ali Khan, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Bishumbur Deen, are the most influential members Kishen Surroop and Ram Pershad confine their attention chiefly to revenue and financial questions.

192 The system would work well if each member were held specially responsible for, and were granted sufficient authority in his own department But this is not the case, a matter concerning one department may often be entrusted to the member of another department, whilst all are uncertain as to what are their legitimate

powers As the Maha Rajah is himself somewhat dilatory and disposed to postpone the settlement of difficult questions, business has very naturally fallen into arrears.

From these causes there is a want of energy and of despatch in all branches of the administration; and until the Maha Rajah introduces more individual responsibility into the system, it will work, as now, indifferently. His Highness has endeavoured to check laxity by summarily dismissing officials who were deemed careless or inefficient, but these spasmodic efforts are manifestly of little value.

Revenues.

193. The Political Agent has been unable to obtain any revenue returns from the Durbar. He estimates the income of the State at about 50 lacs, but it appears to me that this is considerably too high

194. By the last returns which were received, i e those for the year 1860-61, the total revenues amounted to Rs 37,65,000, composed as follows:—

Land Revenue	Rs	25,72,763
Customs	,,	4,05,000
Tributes	,,	3,40,558
Succession Duty	,,	60,000
Miscellaneous heads	,,	3,86,679

The revenue had gradually risen during the five years preceding 1860-61, from Rs. 31,60,205 to the amount abovementioned Admitting that this rate of increase has continued, the income of the State at the present time would stand at about 44 lacs I certainly do not think it can be more A system of farming the land revenue on short leases has been re-introduced since the Pundit's death, a measure that is to be regretted

Expenditure

195. In 1860-61 the expenditure was 36 lacs, the State debts amounting to about 23 The latter have since been entirely liquidated, and the annual expenditure reduced, the *Political Agent* believes, to 35 lacs This will leave a large balance for the improvement of the country

Tenures.

196 A great portion of Jeypore is held by Chiefs on various terms of tenure, and no inconsiderable part has been also allotted as endowments

The estates, not crown lands, may be thus divided 1st, Tributary, 2nd, Allodial, 3rd, Jageer, and 4th, Religious and other endowments. The first class consists of those for which no feudal service is performed, but only a quit rent paid. Among the holders of these are the branches of the Maha Rajah's own family, called Rajawuts. The second are such dependent chiefships as those of Seekur, Khetree, Oomara and others, not originally granted by the Durbar. These two classes are believed to yield 16 lacs annually, of which one fourth is paid to the Durbar. The third consists of fiefs, for which feudal service is performed, but no rent paid. Their value may be approximately given at 29 lacs. The quotas they supply were originally calculated at one horseman per thousand rupees of rent. The 4th includes all the large grants made to temples, ministers and court favorites, and is very considerable.

197. Dependent to Jeypore is the large tract commonly known as Shekhawattee. The country is hilly and sandy, and sparsely dotted with hamlets, which owing to the supply of water are restricted in size. In the East they are separated by ridges of sand, which disappear towards the West, where they merge into the desert of Bikaneer. The tract contains several flourishing towns, such as Ramgurh, Futtehpore, Seekur, Luchmungurh, Bussao and others, some of which are imposing in appearance, being the residence of rich native bankers. The district is owned by Rajpoot Thakwars, who, owing to the custom of dividing an estate on the death of a parent equally among the male children, are mostly poor, and in straitened circumstances. Among the population it will be sufficient to notice the Kaim Khanees and Meenas. The former are Mahomedans, the descendants of apostasized Chohan Rajpoots, and a fine race of men. The Meenas of Shekhawattee, with those of Ulwur and Shajehanpore, have been long notorious for their plundering propensities. Possessing the best of information they were able to pre-concert their plans with great accuracy. Their robberies extended to the Deccan, Guzerat and Central India, and were most daring. Of late years active measures have been adopted against them, and both in Jeypore and Ulwur the movements of the members of the race are watched and controlled at their homes. The introduction of this system has produced good results, and of late crime has markedly diminished.

Shekhawattee

Perhaps the greatest difficulty which has to be contended against in Shekhawattee is that of finding employment for the poor but high-

born and proud Rajpoots and Kaim Khanees With not enough to subsist on, they often endeavour to procure a livelihood by means which, had they any employment, they would not pursue

It is now many years since I have visited this part of Rajpootana I therefore propose doing so during the coming cold weather, when I shall be better able to report on its present condition

198 In Shekhawattee there are several tributary chiefships, the most important of which are noted on the margin

Seekur Khetree Patun Bussao

199 Seekur is inhabited by perhaps the most lawless of all the Shekhawattee races The late Rao Rajah died in March 1866, and has been succeeded by a child of some 5 years of age, whom he is stated to have adopted His claim has however been contested by the Thakoor of Shamgurh, a branch of the family, and the case is presently before the Jeypore Durbar The revenues of the chiefship are estimated at about 4 lacs

Seekur

200 The enlightened policy and reforms of the young Chief of Khetree, Futteh Singh, have already been brought to the notice of, and secured the approbation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council In the five years which have elapsed since the conduct of affairs was made over to him, he has instituted courts of justice modelled after our own, introduced a code of rules and regulations based upon ours, inaugurated a land settlement, established schools, a dispensary and hospital, constructed an excellent road, and liquidated 4½ lacs of the State debts Taking a personal interest in all these measures for improvement, each has been most successful, and the general administration of affairs, the police arrangements, the comparative security to life and property obtaining are creditable to the wisdom of the young Chief The revenues of Khetree amount to 3½ lacs The expenditure is shown to be somewhat in excess of the receipts, consequent on the allotment of lands for the payment of old debts Retrenchments are in contemplation, and in the coming year a considerable balance is anticipated

Khetree

201 Situated between Kote Pootlee and Khetree, the little chiefship of Patun would be more properly described as in Torawattee

Patun

Though hilly and wild, the soil is fertile. The Rao is the direct lineal descendant of the Tuar Kings of Delhi, who when expelled by the Ghor dynasty, settled at Patun. The affairs of the chiefship are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The State is involved in debt, while the population, owing to the manner in which the land is divided and subdivided, are unable to support themselves on their small holdings, and are too often tempted to aid in plunder and robbery.

202. On the death of the late Thakoor of Dussao in the end of September 1865 the succession was disputed, but no settlement has as yet been arrived at by the Durbar in the question.

Dussao

203. To the very south of Jeypore is the petty chiefship of Oomara. Though lying in one of the richest portions of Jeypore, it has through the mismanagement of its Chief, become hopelessly involved. On more than one occasion arrangements have been made for the liquidation of the debts, but as the promises of the Rao Rajah have been in each instance early violated, all confidence has long been lost. The Chief himself is stated to be dissolute, reckless and lavish. The Jeypore Durbar, the Political Agent reports, is at a loss what to do, being averse to resort to stringent measures. Should no course of action have been decided on prior to my next visit to Jeypore, I propose conferring with the Maha Rajah on the subject.

Oomara

204. The educational establishments of the State are treated of elsewhere. The Maha Rajah's liberal policy has provided at the capital every means for the obtainment of a really good education. At the college, an institution of some pretensions, 485 pupils formed the average attendance. Of these 182 were studying English.

Education

It is to be regretted that little or nothing has been done towards the diffusion of knowledge in the districts.

The capital, in addition to the college and its two branches, possesses 120 vernacular schools, in which Hindee and arithmetic are alone taught. The attendance at these averaged 3,000.

205. At the suggestion of Dr. Hunter of the Madras School of Arts, the Maha Rajah has determined to found a School of Industrial Arts

School of Arts

at the capital This, if properly established and conducted, will do much to develope the natural resources of the country

206 The medical institutions of the State consist of the City and Branch Dispensaries, the Midwifery Hospital, the Jail Hospital, and the Medical College

Medical Institutions

They are under the supervision of Dr Burr, the medical officer in charge of the Agency, through whose exertions they have from time to time been established

207 The principal work under construction is that portion of the Agra and Ajmere road which falls within the State The total length, 134 miles, may be divided into two sections, the eastern, 80 miles long, between the Agra border and the capital, and the western, 54 miles long, being the continuation from the capital to the Kishengurh Frontier The former is completed, with the exception of one mile of metalling on the Bhurtpore border Of the latter, 42 miles of embankment and 24 of metalling have been finished The drains and culverts are now being proceeded with, and it is hoped that, ere the close of the year, 40 miles of this section will be open for traffic, and the entire embankment completed. Five lacs have been expended on this communication, of which a sum of Rs 45,000 has been repaid by Government to the Durbar, as the first instalment of the 20 per cent. subsidy granted to Chiefs who construct roads at their own expense

Public Works.
The Agra and Ajmere Road

208 In 1865 the staging bungalows in Jeypore territory were, at the Maha Rajah's request, made over to the Durbar Since then four new ones have been erected on the eastern section of the road, thereby adding materially to the comfort of travellers

Staging Bungalows

209 It is proposed to connect the Agra and Ajmere road near *Bugroo*, with the Sambhur Lake distant *20 miles* a measure, which if carried out, will tend largely to the development of the trade in salt, and consequently to the increase of the revenues of the State

210 A new jail has been erected to the south of the capital on an elevated situation fixed on by the late Sir Henry Lawrence It con-

Jail

[illegible] one for female prisoners with a [illegible] Each ward is intended to accommodate 100 [illegible] 600 cubic feet of space. The [illegible] or and system of manage[illegible]

[illegible] superintended by a British [illegible] of the Durbar [illegible]

[illegible] 11,000 men [illegible]

[illegible]

Tehseel Sepoys.—A kind of Police numbering 1,500 men.

212. In 1865 the Government of India directed that the operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in Native States should be carried on by Political Officers working through the officials of the Chiefs to whose courts they were accredited. The Maha Rajah heartily co-operated in the scheme thus initiated. A separate agency was established for the purpose, consisting of a superintendent or chief, with his head-quarters at Jeypore, and 17 subordinate officers, one for each of the pergunnahs of the State. Under the orders of the latter were placed parties of horse and foot, varying in strength according to circumstances. Subsequently a code of rules was drawn up, and, after revision by the Political Agent, issued for the guidance of the departmental officers. The system is reported by the Agent to have worked well.

Measures for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

213. The forcible entrance of Thakwar Luckdeer Singh at the head of a considerable armed force into Ulwur has already been alluded to in the remarks on that State. The Ulwur Durbar complained that the Thakwar was throughout encouraged and assisted by Jeypore,—a charge which the latter has denied. The international claims for compensation preferred are presently under investigation, and on the close of the enquiry a detailed report will be submitted for the information and orders of Government.

Luckdeer Singh.

MARWAR AGENCY.—MARWAR.

214. Marwar is in area the largest of the Rajpoot principalities. Extending from Jessulmere, Bikaneer, and Shekhawuttee on the north, to the Runn of Kutch, Pahlunpore and Sirohi on the south, and from Scinde on the west, to the Aravullis on the east, its greatest length north and south is about 250 miles, and its breadth not less than 290. This measurement, however, includes the tract of country situated between Marwar proper and Scinde, known as Mullanee. Excluding this district, the breadth of the State would be hardly 200 miles, with an area of some 35,000 square miles.

The country is, as its designation of Marwar signifies, sterile, sandy, and inhospitable. Water is scarce, and in some localities only to be found at a depth of 200 feet below the surface. Cultiva-

tion is thus in many parts impracticable There are, however, more especially in the vicinity of the Loonee river, extensive tracts where wheat, barley, and jowar are grown Bajree is the chief product, and forms the staple food of the people The country is essentially a grazing one, and large herds of horned cattle and camels find a pasturage over its otherwise inhospitable plains

215 Mullanee being administered by the Political Agent and not by the Durbar, the following observations will not apply thereto It may be sufficient to remark that though the tract belongs to Marwar, the feudatories acknowledge the Maha Rajah's supremacy only by paying an annual tribute, which is collected and remitted by the Political Agent

Mullanee

216 The population of the State is estimated by Captain Impey at 1,500,000, or nearly 43 per square mile, but the return furnished by the Durbar, and attached to the Report, gives the higher ratio of 2,850,000, or 58 to each square mile Of the latter, 1,193,000 are stated to be male and 1,102,000 female adults, while the same authority quotes the number of male children at 200,000, and of female children at 155,000 These statements of themselves are sufficient to stamp the return as unreliable From personal knowledge and observation, there can be no doubt that the Political Agent's estimate is the more correct, but even it I am inclined to consider as excessive

Population

The population consists almost entirely of Hindus, the majority of whom are agriculturists, chiefly Jats These are a hardworking and frugal race, though under the general mal administration obtaining, and the pressure of extortion, they often emigrate to Central India and elsewhere, where the soil, climate and government are more suitable to the wants of man The dominant race are the Rahtore Rajpoots, who as coeval descendants of the common founder own the large jageers of the State Years of peace have caused them to deteriorate, and instead of the energetic race, who helped to spread the conquests of the Moslem, they are a people enervated by sloth, indolence, and indulgence in opium and intoxicating liquors The Mahomedan portion of the population are, with the exception of the soldiery, engaged in the manufacture of salt, in weaving, dying and other similar occupations The Jains again represent the trading and merchant classes

217 On the death of the late Maha Rajah Maun Singh in 1843, the present Chief, Takht Singh, then of Ahmednuggur, was selected by the nobles and officials of the State to succeed Having served as a Vakeel at Edur, where he had mixed freely with our officers, and being thoroughly acquainted with our procedure and intentions, large expectations might have been fairly formed of his career But the lengthened experience of a 23 years' rule has not realized the hopes his antecedents justified Without doubt a hearty supporter of the Government, agreeable in society and perhaps personally not unpopular, His Highness's habits and manner of life totally unfit him for the important duties of his position Addicted to excessive drinking, and spending the greater portion of his life in the female apartments, he is difficult of access, and disinclined to be troubled with complaints The affairs of the State are thus left to underlings, who have neither the welfare of their master or his people at heart, and who pander to the Maha Rajah's avarice, the ruling passion to which all other considerations yield The dissensions in his own family are notorious, and the disputes between himself and his elder sons unseemly in the extreme both in origin and character One of His Highness s prominent failings is the desire to provide for his very numerous offspring from the jageers of his nobles

The Laha Rajah

The Political Agent observes that he believes he has succeeded during the past year in gaining an influence over the Maha Rajah Glad as I should be to be assured of this, still looking at the experience of the past, I can only refer to the friendship which has so generally distinguished this Chief's intercourse with our officers, and which has induced them to imagine their influence to be greater than it was in reality, or results justified His Highness's former intimacy with us, his astuteness and unquestioned abilities, make this the more probable But while remarking thus, I would express the sincere hope that the belief of the Political Agent on this head may be verified by future events

218 The Heir Apparent to the throne of Marwar is Juswunt Singh, a young man of 30 years of age Reared in such an atmosphere, and with the example he has had before him, it cannot be a source of wonder that he is reported to be violent, passionate and dissolute It is notorious, too, that both he and his brothers entertain parties to levy contributions throughout the country, and it is even affirmed that they plunder the merchant and the traveller

Administration

219 Marwar is undoubtedly the worst administered State in Rajpootana, perhaps in India In fact there is no regular government of any kind The State is divided into 23 pergunnahs, or as they are locally termed "kutcherries," each of which is presided over by a Hakim Some of these are very small, while others again are of very considerable extent, more especially those of Jalore, Nagore and Murta Subjected to no check or supervision, remote from the capital, and backed by the contingents at his disposal, the Hakim is to all intents irresponsible Paying a heavy nuzzerana on appointment, receiving but small pay and liable to dismissal at a moment's notice, "the "exactions he levies on the people are," as the Political Agent observes, "a natural consequence, and it can be easily imagined how much the "sparse population and poor cultivation of Marwar is due to this short-"sighted policy"

No. 10 P of the 20th March 1867

In a recent report on the southern portion of Marwar, Captain Impey writes —

"From Loheeana to Sanchore the country has become one unvaried "expanse of grass and tree forest, now the pasture ground of herds of "horned cattle, of which this is the great breeding ground Cultiva-"tion in a land seemingly peculiarly adapted for it, has from depreda-"tion almost entirely ceased, cattle lifting and cattle grazing have "been found to be more profitable and alluring, the Bheel herdsman "can defend his property, and is less exposed to annoyance from "Thakoors and Hakims than the Jat cultivator His black mail "and useful service to his Rajpoot master gain for him a certain "protection, while he can elude detection and capture in the jungle "Thus have numerous villages become deserted, and the agricultural "and trading class have left their land to the Bheel and emigrated "to Pahlunpore and Mullanee Nor is this all owing to the Thakoors and their quarrels, or to the nature of the population The "Durbar is directly to blame for its dealings with the Thakoors and "people While the powerful and guilty escape, the weak and innocent "suffer Will it be believed that though the legitimate dues to the "Raj of this tract amount only to Rs 30,000 yearly, it has been "given out in contract to the present Hakim for Rs 80,000? "This excess, besides the Hakim's own profit on the contract, which "probably amounts to another 20,000, having to come out of the "villages and ryots by his numerous exactions"

The state of things thus portrayed is, I fear, but too true a picture of the condition of things prevailing throughout the State The administration of the districts and the charge of the people are simply farmed out to the highest bidder, who is left to realize his own profits

I am glad to add, the Political Agent reports, that the Maha Rajah has promised that these exactions are to cease with the current year Should His Highness carry out his promise, one of the most crying of the evils now obtaining, and one fruitful of the most hideous abuses, will cease

220 The Thakwars of the State are as a body dissatisfied and discontented In the 10th para of his report for the past year, the Political Agent observes that he at first considered them an ill-used class of men, but has since been led to alter his opinion I am unable, however, to agree with Captain Impey There must of course be many who have no cause for grievance, turbulent and mal-content spirits, who have been created by the general misrule, and who take advantage of its consequences The others are doubtless not faultless, but I would point to their position, to the state of things about them and I would enquire what example they have before them to follow what encouragement or inducement to do well? On the contrary, it appears to me that they have much cause for discontent. I hav heard the same recital of grievances and complaints from every cla of noble and Thakwar, from numbers openly, from some privatel and apart so as not to excite suspicion, and from others through thei agents and letters The grievances chiefly complained of were th heavy exactions demanded on each succession,—impo ts of all kinds an the escheat of villages as a punishment for one and every offence

The Thakwars.

221 The natural avariciousness of the Maha Rajah's de poti m is as has been before stated enhanced by his desire to provide for hi sons from the jageers of his nobles An instance may be given i the struggle now going on at Ghanerao between the young heir t *the estate and the Maha Rajah*, and referred to in the *11th* paragrapl of the Political Agent's report for 1866 67 In November last, th Thakwar of Ghanerao died, and was according to custom and nationa usage succeeded by his younger brother, who had been adopted by the Thakwarinee Every effort was and has since been made t frighten and force the lady into accepting one of the young Princes The case is still going on, and has created very strong feelings of dis-

content not only at Ghanerao, but throughout the State generally I am glad, however, to learn from the Political Agent's report that the Maha Rajah has virtually withdrawn his demands, and has promised to settle the succession and relinquish the estate

Revenue

222 It is very difficult, owing to the want of reliable information, to arrive with any certainty at the annual revenue of the State On our intervention in 1840 it was calculated at 20 lacs, but must have since largely increased owing to the confiscations and escheats of jageer lands, the exactions of Hakims, and the imposition of taxes But there has not been, so far as I can judge or ascertain, any increase of cultivation

The Thakoors as a class are not taxed very heavily They pay 8 per cent. on the estimated value of their lands In addition to this rate, which was fixed in 1849, and is termed "Rekh," they have to furnish horsemen in the proportion of one to every Rs 1,000 of annual rental They pay besides heavy succession fees as well as other occasional extraordinary demands

Courts of Justice

223 Courts, both criminal and civil, exist at Jodhpore, but they are stated by the Agent to be inefficient Owing to the absence of any police system, the little influence they possess is necessarily very limited Captain Impey reports the initiation of a system of police This, if carried out, will be a step in the right direction, but knowing what I do of the State, its condition and officials, I am not sanguine of success

Educational & Public Works Departments

224 There are no departments for either education or public works in Marwar

Medical Institutions

225 The medical institutions of the State consist of the Jodhpore, Pallee, and Mullanee dispensaries The last mentioned was opened in February 1866 The number of patients treated during the past year was 6,868, and the number vaccinated 3,933 The whole are under the charge of Dr Moore, and appear to be useful institutions.

Military Forces

226 The military forces of Marwar are given by the Political Agent at 3,700 jageerdar horse, formed of the quotas of the feuda

toires of the State, 1,529 troopers in the pay of the Durbar, 1,089 foot soldiers, and 240 gunners with 30 guns The whole, with the exception of a body of Vilayatees, are wretchedly paid, ill-armed, and neglected

227 There are 14 forts held by the Durbar in Marwar, mounting in all 215 guns. Those of Jodhpore, Nagore and Jalore are of considerable strength and importance, but with the exception of the first named they are all falling into disrepair, and their garrisons have gradually dwindled down to parties of men over the gates

Forts.

228 Several of the jageerdars have small forts, that of Thakwar Kesree Singh of Koochawan being perhaps the most deserving of notice

229 In the 12th para of his 2nd report, the Political Agent refers to Colonel Taylor's short tenure of office as Dewan of the State, and the reforms he effected My own views on the question being before Government, it does not appear necessary for me to advert further to the question, than to observe that subsequent experience and opportunities of judging only strengthen and verify the opinion I found it then my duty to submit

Colonel Taylor's Tenure of Office as Dewan

No $\frac{1313}{33P}$ dated 29th October 1866

230 In 1865-66 the feud between the powerful clans of the Jodhas of Marwar, and the Bedawuts of Bikaneer, whose estates lie in the angle where Marwar and Bikaneer adjoin Shekhawattee, broke out into open warfare The peace of the country was seriously disturbed, and traffic entirely stopped Thakwar Kesree Singh of Koochawan was eventually selected by common consent as mediator, and with him the Agent deputed an official named Lalla Deep Singh Their mission proved successful, and the feud was amicably adjusted Fresh complaints have, however, I regret to learn, been recently received from both parties, and raids perpetrated Captain Impey reports his intention of visiting the Frontier in the coming cold season, when I trust the feud will be finally settled

Feud between Jodhas and Bedawuts.

231 The south-western portion of the Marwar border, which marches with Sirohi and Pahlunpore, owing to its remoteness from

South Western Border of Marwar

[illegible] for future good can be taken [illegible]. Every endeavour was made to quiet [illegible] which had long been the [illegible] of strife and disorder, were disposed [illegible] measures, this expedition will [illegible]. Still it will prove to [illegible] security, that they [illegible] out of the reach of the law.

Bhurtpore Agency.—Bhurtpore.

[illegible] of the Maha Rajah Bulwunt [illegible], [illegible] Maha Rajah Jeswunt [illegible] the Bhurtpore [illegible] the Political Agent [illegible] more detail [illegible]

[illegible]

in most instances the Political Agent accepts the recommendations of the Council In many departments, however, all appointments are hereditary, and although there are manifest evils attendant on such an arrangement, still it has been deemed better to leave the custom undisturbed, rather than create dissatisfaction by ordering a change

Hereditary Right to Appointments.

The origin of the system is undoubtedly feudal The head of a tribe or family with the aid of his clansmen carves himself out a kingdom, his principal relations and followers are rewarded by grants of land, or by posts of honor and emoluments in the State In Rajpoot chiefships land has been invariably accorded, in Bhurtpore, on the other hand, rewards have been more associated with official position The descendants of these relations and followers consider that they have as good a right to succeed to the honors and posts enjoyed by their ancestors, as the descendants of the Chief himself have to succeed to the chiefship, in fact that they have rights in the State won by their joint exertions

Origin of the System

But to return from this digression The Regency Council, in *addition to the duties above indicated, has an appellate jurisdiction* both in criminal and civil matters, being the court of appeal from the decision of magistrates of districts

234 The State is divided into the districts of Bhurtpore and Deeg, the former comprising 8 pergunnahs, with an area of 1,300 square miles, and the latter 5 pergunnahs, with an area of 653 square miles Each district is under the charge of a magistrate, termed an Adawluttee, who in criminal matters has powers of 3 years' imprisonment, with fine up to Rs 50, and on the civil side can decide all suits, whatever the amount As before stated, appeals from their decisions in civil cases lie to the Regency Council, and special appeals to the Political Agent and to the Agent Governor General

The Courts of the Magistrates of Bhurtpore and Deeg

In criminal cases appeals from magisterial decisions, as well as cases beyond the competency of such courts, are submitted to the Political Agent and to the Agent Governor General Captain Walter brings to notice an anomaly now existing in respect to his criminal powers as Political Agent, and promises to report on it separately, when the question shall be taken up In civil cases the licence of appeal is too great Special appeals are admitted on the merits of the case, when two or even three lower courts have concurred in the

decision Arrangements are being made to place this matter on a more satisfactory footing, so as to prevent useless litigation

Subordinate Staff of the Bhurtpore district

In subordination to the magistrate of Bhurtpore are seven tehseeldars, one to each pergunnah, save the Sudder pergunnah, to which is attached a city magistrate and a kotwal

Subordinate Staff of the Deeg District

In subordination to the magistrate of Deeg are five tehseeldars, one to each pergunnah, and the kotwal of Deeg

Their Powers

Tehseeldars and the kotwals of Bhurtpore and Deeg have powers in criminal cases to imprison for three months, with fine up to Rs 10, appeals from their judgments lying to the district courts. In civil jurisdiction the tehseeldars and the city magistrate of Bhurtpore have powers to take up all suits not exceeding Rs 500 in value, the magistrate of the district forming the appellate court

Revenue

235 But none of the abovenamed officials have duties appertaining to the revenue department This department is under the entire charge of a deputy collector, before whose court all suits connected with land are heard, an appeal lying to the Political Agent

Review of work performed

236 Such, then, is the machinery for the administration of civil and criminal justice and the revenue department The Political Agent in his report has submitted the returns of the working of the courts for the Sumbut year 1922, i e from September 1865 to September 1866

Civil Justice

237 That performed in the several civil courts is exhibited in the following table —

Designation of Court.	Pending at close of last year	Instituted			Total for Trial	Total disposed of	Pending
		Original suits	Appeals	Total			
Magistrate of Bhurtpore	11	3	16	210	[illegible]	210	8
Magistrate of Deeg	11	3	13	300	11	4	3
Courts subordinate to Magistrate of Bhurtpore	[illegible]	116		116	[illegible]	[illegible]	41
Courts subordinate to Magistrate of Deeg	[illegible]	100		[illegible]	[illegible]	1	13
Total	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of 1,953 decided by the subordinate courts, only 180 or 9 2 per cent were appealed against

The despatch of business has been very creditable At the close of the year 65 cases were left pending against 101 at the close of the previous year

The above does not include the appeals and special appeals preferred before the Council of Regency, which decided 141 of such suits, out of 154 submitted, leaving a balance pending of 13

238 In the revenue department, ably conducted by Mr Heatherley, work has been heavy At the close of Sumbut 1921, 788 suits were pending, 6,053 were instituted during the year, and 5,858 settled, leaving an undisposed balance of 983 The decisions rendered must have been very satisfactory, as only 18 appeals were preferred. In only three of these were the orders of the lower court reversed

Revenue Department.

239 In the criminal department the number of cases under trial in Sumbut 1922, including those pending from the year preceding, is 6,171, of which 6,122 were disposed of, leaving a balance pending of 49 compared with 94 of the previous year The working of the several courts may be epitomized as follows —

Criminal Justice

Description of Court.	Remaining from last year	Instituted	Transferred to other Courts	Received by Transfer	Appeals	Remaining for Trial	Total	Disposed of	Pending
Magistrate of Bhurtpore	36	1 159		49	41	1 695	1 31	1 18	13
Magistrate of Deeg	2	1 493		581		2 4	2 0 6	2 0 6	
Courts subordinate to Magistrate of Bhurtpore	41	2 359	495			1 85	1 898	1 861	34
Courts subordinate to Magistrate of Deeg	15	1 03	81			451	466	461	2
Total	94	6 36	1 0 6	1 0 6	41	6 0	6 1 1	6 1	49

In proportion to the population this number appears excessively high An analysis of the cases has not been furnished, so that it is not practicable to state under what head crime preponderates

But as all sentences exceeding 3 years imprisonment are submitted for the confirmation of the Agent Governor General, and as the number of cases so submitted during 1866 was only 6, it may be fairly inferred that the ratio of heinous and violent crime is not large

210 In para 233 of this report the names of the members of the Regency Council, as they stood at the commencement of the year, have been mentioned The first member, Foujdar Goberdhun Singh, however, from ill health and other causes takes no part in the administration, and his retention of office is merely honorary

Personnel of the Administration

The second member, Dewan Lalta Pershad, holds the executive post of magistrate of the Bhurtpore district He has performed his civil and criminal duties in that capacity satisfactorily

The third member, Chowdree Ruttun Singh, in like manner was magistrate of the Deeg district Both as a magistrate, and a member of the Council, he was undoubtedly the ablest and most trustworthy official in the Bhurtpore State, and his death, which occurred in June last, was a grave misfortune He was succeeded by his cousin Buldeo Singh, who promises well

In respect of the fourth member, Foujdar Puddum Singh, there is nothing special to record

During the year Bukshee Gunga Ram, the fifth member, was, for reasons which it is not necessary here to recapitulate, appointed to the personal charge of the young Maha Rajah, his own place in the Council being filled by Foujdar Mokund Singh

The sixth and last member, Dewan Ram Pershad, is also head of the Audit Office and Account Department generally

The Council as a whole has worked steadily and well, and in harmony with the Political Agent

Mr T Heatherley, in the Revenue Department, has given much satisfaction, and is a very efficient officer

Amongst the lower subordinates the tehseeldars have performed their duties creditably They are graded in classes with salaries of Rs 300, 250, 225, 125 and 100, which for a Native State is very liberal Thanadars are paid at rates of Rs 30, 35 and 15 per mensem

211 The police force, maintained on a monthly salary by the State, numbers 574 men, costing annually about Rs 27,000 The rural police, which is supported by rent free lands and by local fees, numbers 1,233, making the total strength of the force at 1,807 This does not, however, include the tehseel police, who at the present time number 1,918 men, costing annually Rs 75,300 The tehseel police originally numbered 2,191, but it was determined in 1871 to reduce the strength by refraining from recruiting to 2 jemadars and

Police

100 sepoys for each lac of land revenue, or calculating by present revenue, to 1,581 men, costing Rs 67,332 annually Whatever may be the efficiency of the police as a detective force, it has certainly successfully kept down violent crimes, such as highway robbery, dacoitee, or theft. In this respect a comparison with the neighbouring British districts would not result unfavorably to Bhurtpore

242 There are two jails, a central one at Bhurtpore, with accommodation for about 300 prisoners, and a smaller one at Deeg for offenders of that district whose terms are under 6 months The latter is capable of containing 40 persons There is besides a lock up at the head-quarters of each pergunnah, but persons are only confined in these when their term of imprisonment does not exceed one month

Jails.

The Bhurtpore jail is a good and substantial building on the radiating principle, with a sufficiency of space and ventilation The dry earth conservancy system has been introduced Male prisoners are employed principally in rope and paper manufacture, whilst the females grind wheat. The average number in confinement during the past year has been 184, and their health has been good

243 Exclusive of crown lands valued at Rs 1,18,000 per annum, which have been set aside for the expenses of the Maha Rajah s household, and which according to the usage of the State are managed under the Maha Ranee s orders, the income being in no way incorporated in the accounts of the State, the land revenue demands amount to Rs 15,55,845 The total area of the State amounts to 12,63,405 acres, which is thus divided —

Revenue Land Tax

Rent free lands (maafee)		acres	1,17,200
Crown lands (Khalsa)	Under cultivation	,,	7,40 000
	Arable, lying fallow	,,	1,15,000
	Waste	,,	2,91,200

so that the land assessment exceeds Rs 2 per cultivated acre This may be considered heavy, but it does not appear to press upon the people, for land is in great requisition, and the Government demand is cheerfully paid up when it falls due

The present settlement, which was effected in 1862 for a term of six years, terminates in 1868 Measures are now under consideration for a new settlement for a term of from 20 to 30 years

During the period of the present assessment, i e 4½ years, 919 new wells have been dug and 292 are under construction

241 Of the other items of revenue, salt and customs are the most important During Sumbut 1924 they realized respectively Rs 2,50,828 and Rs 2,46,537 The latter was thus raised —

Other Taxes

	Amount in Tons	Custom Duty	
		Rs	As.
Imports	19 148	71 000	11
Exports	10 58	3 3 0	0
Through Traffic	14 33½	81 103	[illegible]
Internal Traffic	9 154½	68 63	4
Total	[illegible] 1 695	2 46 537	5

245 As a separate chapter has been devoted to the subject of education, it will be perhaps sufficient to observe here that Bhurtpore is the only State in Rajpootana in which a regularly organized system of education exists The educational establishments of the State consist of the Bhurtpore College, 13 district and 54 village schools, with a total attendance of 2,116 scholars The whole are under the supervision of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Doss, the able and zealous preceptor of the Maha Rajah, to whose labours the Political Agent attributes much of the success that has been attained Many of the class books used in the schools have been compiled by him, while others of a more advanced nature are under preparation

Education

246 Since the administration of Bhurtpore came under the supervision of our Government, the claims of the Department of Public Works have not been overlooked Presently the department is under charge of Lieutenant Home, R. E., an officer of zeal and energy, who has given much satisfaction in the manner he has carried on his duties, which are heavy

Public Works Department

247 During the year under report, houses for the executive engineer and the medical officer of the Agency have been completed at a cost of Rs 5,000 each A new travellers' bungalow has been commenced A handsome building for the Bhurtpore school,

Civil Buildings

with accommodation for 500 scholars, is also in course of construction Extensive repairs and improvements to the ancient and famous palaces at Deeg are in progress.

Eleven guard houses for the mounted police which accompany the mails have been erected along the principal lines of communication

Stabling for commissariat bullocks, and an engine house have also been completed The latter contains a ten-horse power steam engine, which works three corn mills, two cotton gins, and a chaff cutter. Babool wood is used for fuel

248 The total length of metalled roads in the State is 82 miles, and of unmetalled ones 52 miles. Of the former the principal is that which runs east and west through Bhurtpore itself, being a section of the trunk line from Agra to Jeypore and Ajmere Thirty-four miles of this communication are completed, leaving an uncompleted portion of 9 miles now under course of construction, which, it is hoped, will be finished in a few months. Great inconvenience is experienced from the scarcity of kunkur for metalling, as well from its inferior nature Still it is a matter for regret that more should not have been done on this important line

Communication.

249 The main principle of the extensive irrigation works in the Bhurtpore State is simply innundation, tracts of the country are laid under water for a few months yearly, from which, after the water has been allowed to escape, crops of the first quality are raised. To this end embankments of great extent are thrown across the course of such streams as traverse the State, which, though dry throughout the greater part of the year, pour down a large volume of water in the monsoon There are altogether about 116 of these retaining banks, some of them 8 and 9 miles in length, several with masonry revetments, and all supplied with escapes more or less rude in their construction for regulating the supply of water

Irrigation.

The most important of the retaining banks are the Sieri bund, which holds the water of the Roopareil, a stream flowing from Ulwur, and the Ajan bund, south of Bhurtpore, on the Ootungun or Bangunga nuddee

A great portion of the surplus water of the former seeks an escape in the direction of Deeg, forming a succession of marshes as far as Bhurtpore To obviate this a cut of a width of 20 feet at bottom is

now being dug between the two places, and will be carried on beyond Bhurtpore to the Orin nuddee

A very extensive embankment is in course of construction at Baireta, in the Biana district, across a small stream named the Kakund, flowing from Kerrowlie The embankment, the site of which has been selected at a spot where the stream passes through some hills, will be upwards of 1,200 yards in length, and the area of water that will be retained by it is estimated at 5 square miles. The cost of the project will be Rs 1,31,000, and it is anticipated that the net returns will exceed 10 per cent per annum Work has been commenced and is proceeding briskly

250 Some years ago, when Major Morrison was Political Agent, the main street of Bhurtpore was paved with stone, with gutters on either side The pavement has been so useful and is so much appreciated, that all the principal side streets are being paved in a similar manner A clock tower has just been completed in the centre of the town

Miscellaneous

The well water at Bhurtpore is exceedingly brackish and bad. For drinking purposes tank water is used, and as the supply in the capital was often deficient, more especially in such years as the rains happened to be light, an aqueduct has been constructed from the Ajun embankment to secure an ample supply of sweet water to the city

251 The total strength of the Bhurtpore military establishment consists of about 6,700 men, divided into the following proportions — Artillery, 220, cavalry, 1,300, infantry, 5,200, the whole costing about 6¾ lacs per annum Of the troops about 72 per cent are Hindus, a considerable proportion being Jats and 28 per cent. Mahomedans

Military

In the infantry there are six, what are deemed, regular regiments, each numbering about 400 bayonets They are armed with flint muskets, and maintain a form of drill and discipline The remainder of the infantry with the exception of the Maha Rajah's body guard, which numbers about 600 men, is irregular, and largely employed on police duties.

In the cavalry one regiment of 290 sabres is fairly drilled, armed, and disciplined A body guard of 150 horse is also maintained The rest of the cavalry is irregular, and like their comrades in the infantry, utilized on police duties

Amongst the artillery men, the Mahomedan element is stronger than in the other arms The field guns are indifferent, and the garrison pieces barely serviceable

In the chapter on the finances of the State the advisability of a considerable reduction in the military establishment is touched upon Presently the force is stronger than is necessary 5,000 men of all ranks would, I conceive, amply suffice for all requirements The question has been submitted for the consideration and action of the Regency Council

252 The following statement will show at a glance the receipts and expenditure under all heads during the Sumbut year 1922 (1865-66) —

Financial

INCOME.	Rs	A	P	EXPENDITURE	Rs	A	P
Land Revenue	18 26 442	13	9	Land Revenue	1,88 712	1	0
Customs	2 46 608	2	0	Customs	53 734	7	9
Salt	2 50,828	12	0	Sa t	14 902	9	3
Mint	3 251	0	6	Public Works	1 42 783	6	0
Administration and Public Depart				Buildings	97 730	15	3
[illegible]				[illegible]	5 03 794	1	3
				[illegible]	1,05 113	8	3
				[illegible]	1 21 762	11	3
				[illegible]	11 817	11	6
				[illegible]	4 615	4	0
				[illegible]	16 016	7	9
				Foreign Services	13 667	14	0
Total Income. Rs	26 29 064	1	0	Total Expenditure Rs	28 92,306	15	0

This exhibits a deficit of upwards of 2½ lacs of rupees, thereby reducing the cash balance, which stood at the commencement of the year at Rs 11,83,377 to Rs 9,20,135 The latter sum is amply sufficient But although from special causes the expenditure has exceeded the income during the Sumbut years 1921 and 1922, the circumstance is exceptional, for if we look back to the Financial Statements of the five preceding years, i e from 1860-61 to 1864 65, we find that the cash balances have risen from Rs 4,32,883 to Rs 11,83,377, indicating that there has been an average surplus of Rs 1,50,098 per annum

It appears to me, however, that the cost of the military forces is unnecessarily large when compared with the income of the State The maximum limit should, I conceive, not exceed five and a half lacs

253 In the special chapter for dispensaries, the progress and great success of these valuable institutions are fully touched upon, and need not therefore be noticed here

Miscellaneous Dispensaries

254 Whilst from the above brief epitome of the administration of the Bhurtpore State many shortcomings are perceptible, still the Government of this principality is beyond all comparison more just, more liberal, and more popular than that of any other chiefship in Rajpootana. The people are well disposed and well contented, and they look forward with pleasure to the day, now not far distant, when the Government will be made over to the young Maha Rajah Yet this feeling arises not from any dissatisfaction at the present administration, but rather from the honest pride of loyal and contented people rejoicing in the honor of their race and clan

General Observations

255 To Captain Walter, the Political Agent, great credit is due not only for the excellent and unostentatious manner in which he has performed the heavy burden of duty which has devolved on him since 1861, but also for his tact, good temper, and good sense, which have secured for him the respect and esteem of the young Maha Rajah and of all classes in the State, and which have prevented those unhappy dissensions that too often mar and thwart our endeavours, when seeking to effect reforms in the administration of Native States

HARAOTIE AGENCY —HARAOTIE

256 The report of the Political Agent furnishes an account of the administration of affairs in these States during the past two years, and describes their general condition

So little is generally known of Haraotie under that denomination, that I approve of Lieut. Bruce having prefaced his first report by touching briefly on the early history of the country and of its people

257 Comprising the principalities of Boondee, Kotah, and Jhallawar, Haraotie may be described as lying on the north-east extremity of Malwa, but separated therefrom by the Mokundurrah Hills, and the continuation of the Chittore range It contains an area of nearly 10,000 square miles, with a population of 9,00,000 souls, and yields a revenue of about 15 lacs of rupees.

Haraotie

The whole province was at one period subject to Boondee Subsequently, Kotah became the portion of a younger son, in whose family it remained for nearly two centuries, till

Boondee
Kotah.

the time of Oomeid Singh By the talents of this Chief's Minister, the well known Zalim Singh, the State was rescued from the anarchy and ruin then indiscriminately prevailing, and raised to a powerful and prosperous position These valuable services were recognised on Kotah being taken under the protection of Government in 1817, and an article was added to the treaty then concluded, vesting the administration in Zalim Singh and his heirs This arrangement was the cause of troubles, complications, and finally of open disputes, and in 1838 it was decided, with the consent of the Maha Rao Rajah, to dismember the State, and to create the new Principality of Jhallawar, as a provision for the descendants of the minister The Chiefship, however, has as yet scarcely taken rank among the Princes of Rajpootana, who are proverbially proud of ancient descent

Jhallawar

The Chiefs and Nobles of Haraotie belong to the Chohan clan of Rajpoots

Administration of Justice.

258 The means employed for the administration of justice in the three States are very similar The Chiefs exercise supreme jurisdiction within their territories, and are guided by their own judgment and established usage Criminal offences, as also civil suits of importance, are tried at the capital, the two courts being presided over by officers termed "Nazims" In the districts, civil cases are tried by a superior officer called "Billadar" The decisions of all the courts are subject to appeal to the Durbar

Police Arrangements

259 More especially in Boondee and Kotah, measures for the prevention and suppression of crime are very defective The Chiefs, however, have promised that this important subject will meet with their attention

Jails

260 Jail accommodation in Haraotie is very poor, but arrangements are under consideration for its improvement. At Boondee, the prisoners are to be removed to another and more suitable dwelling, while at Kotah, the Political Agent hopes a new building will shortly be erected In the small jail at Jhalra Patun some regard is paid to the requirements and general cleanliness of the inmates, but even here there is much room for reform

261. Backward as Boondee is in most respects, it is further advanced than either of the other two States in regard to education. This is owing to the personal interest taken by the Maha Rao Rajah, who is himself a good *Sanscrit and Hindee scholar, and well-read in vernacular literature.* Education however is generally of a very elementary nature.

Education

262. The military forces of Haraotie are given in the following table.—

Military Forces.

States.	Ordnance		Cavalry	Infantry	Police and Sibundies.
	Field Guns	Gunners.			
Boondee	12	50	500	1,500	2,000
Kotah	20	175	1,500	4,000	3,000
Jhallawar	15	135	500	2,500	4,000
Total...	47	360	2,500	8,000	9,000

They are in every way indifferent. In addition to these are the forces of the 7 Kotree fiefs of Kotah, which amount to some 1,500 infantry and police, 300 horsemen, and 20 guns (chiefly wall pieces).

BOONDEE.

263. The State of Boondee has an area of 2,291 square miles, a population of 22,400, and a revenue estimated at 5 lakhs.

Maha Rao Rajah Ram Singh, the present ruler, is about 58 years of age, and is perhaps the most aristocratic chief in mien and manner I have met with.

The heir apparent, Bheem Singh, is 30 years old, and is favorably spoken of.

264. During my last cold weather tour I visited the capital, and was struck with what the Agent describes "as the sense of impecuniosity" apparent in the State. I observed all the remains of what must have been once a prosperous city, and what, from the beauty of its situation, must long continue an imposing one; but the active bustle of a flourishing town was absent. The district villages, through which

Visit to Boondee

I passed, left the same impression on the mind, and indicated but too plainly neglect, apathy, and indifference

265 The Political Agent has recorded points in the character of His Highness, which I fully endorse as deservedly to be commended Still our relations with the Boondee Durbar, I am constrained to observe, have been for many years less satisfactory than we have a fair claim to expect

Our Relations with the Durbar

The records of this office prove that a spirit of opposition has been systematically evinced by this Chief, and the policy hitherto displayed would appear to have been mainly guided by a consistent, though tacit determination to decline every measure of improvement which from time to time may have been suggested, and heartily accepted by other Chiefs, who have believed in the sincerity of our motives

I failed not to explain these facts to the Maha Rao Rajah, and I had hoped that my remonstrances might have had the effect of bringing about a more cordial feeling on His Highness's part But this has not proved to be the case, and although the Political Agent reports that reforms have been promised, still I regret to state that up to the present moment a continued spirit of opposition has been evinced by the Durbar

I informed the Chief, on the occasion above referred to, that if more cordiality was not displayed in the conduct of public affairs, the submission of a report in the matter for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council would be necessitated In doing so, I venture to think the present an appropriate opportunity for soliciting the Government of India to convey to the Maha Rao Rajah an expression of regret, that His Highness should pursue a course which is not calculated to conduce to the real interests of the country subordinate to his rule

Kotah

266 This principality comprises an area of 5,000 square miles, with a population of 4,50,000 The revenue is estimated at 25 lacs, of which Rs 1,84,720 are paid as tribute to Government, and 2 lacs as a contribution towards the maintenance of the Deolie Irregular Force

267 This State I also visited in the cold weather, my principal object being to instal the Chief, Maha Rao Sutroo Sal, in the room of his father, who died about a year ago This was done with all becoming ceremony during my stay there

Installation of the Maha Rao

268 The Maha Rao has early evinced a laudable desire to reduce an expenditure, which, exceeding the income by 4 lacs, would soon have hopelessly embarrassed the country When it is remembered that His Highness was called to power under many disadvantages, this disposition is very commendable,—the more so, as what I heard at the capital, fully bears out the Political Agent's poor appreciation of the present officials, and the paucity of good men from whom to select The advice tendered to the Chief upon the serious importance of securing the services of an able and honest minister will, I trust, bear fruit

Reduction of Expenditure

269 The indulgence for intoxicating spirits, to which reference is made, is a failing which we must hope the better sense of His Highness will cause him to reduce from excess to moderation But he will have formidable difficulties to contend against There are cogent reasons why sycophants and intriguers should pander to a weakness which gratifies the Chief, and places him in their hands, but as His Highness was enabled, with but little aid from those about him, to reduce extravagant expenditure, so may we hope he may personally be enabled to overcome a habit, which, in the peculiar circumstances of his education and secluded early life, is not so much a cause for wonder, as that other failings are not equally prominent

270 The pecuniary affairs of the Kotah State were, during the late Chief's long reign, conducted with extreme laxity, and confidence in the word of the Durbar has been consequently much impaired

The expenditure is still in excess of receipts, but it is to be hoped that matters will now improve The Maha Rao, however, has not yet been sufficiently long in power to have shown any appreciable inclination one way or another

When conversing with His Highness upon the serious importance of his Government being conducted on such principles of integrity and honor, as would assuredly secure to him the respect and faith of his people,—the Maha Rao expressed his readiness to discharge all the just liabilities of the State, adding only his desire to enquire into the nature of certain alleged debts, regarding which he entertained grave suspicions

71 The recovery by the Political Agent of arrears long due by the Kotree fiefs to their feudal superior, has gone far to create a better feeling een the Durbar and these, its powerful vassals

The Kotree Fiefs

272 The grain question has always been a troublesome one as regards the supply for Neemuch, and the difficulty has, in a great measure, arisen from misunderstandings

Grain Supply for the Neemuch Cantonment

No doubt the Durbar has been to blame in not always furnishing the necessary aid to the dealers, at the same time the cantonment authorities would seem to have expected a larger supply than the resources of Kotah could reasonably afford

The subject has recently been before me, and it will, I think, be better understood in future The Maha Rao, for the wants of the current year, has promised 35,000 maunds of grain for the use of the Neemuch garrison, to be given free of all taxation or transit duties and the Major General commanding the Division has not only intimated his entire satisfaction at this arrangement, but has cordially acknowledged that the quantity named, is as much as could be annually expected from Kotah, and that if more is required, the surplus should be looked for elsewhere This is but just, and will go far to obviate further misapprehensions

JHALLAWAR

273 The chiefship of Jhallawar contains an area of 2,500 square miles and a population of 2,26,000 From its gross revenue of 15 lacs, an annual tribute of Rs 80,000 is payable to Government

274 In January last I was at Jhalra Patun, the capital of this, and was enabled to congratulate the Maha Raj Rana by letter on the result of my first visit His Highness was not present at the time, having proceeded on a pilgrimage to the North West Provinces and Bengal

Visit to the State

The Chief is a popular ruler, and the affairs of the State generally, are creditably administered

The Maha Raj Rana invariably evinces a desire to secure the approbation of our Government, and it affords me much pleasure to bring His Highness's name favorably to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy

The Maha Raj Rana

THE MEENA KHERAR.

275 The Political Agent Haraotie has submitted an interesting report on the Purrar branch of the Meena tribe who inhabit the

Kherar, a tract of country formed of portions of Meywar, Jeypore, and Boondee, and extending from the town of Jehazpore, some 13 miles in an easterly direction

The Kherar

276 When officiating in this office in 1860, I did myself the honor to suggest the arrangements which now exist for the superintendence of these districts, and it affords me great pleasure to communicate the success which has followed their adoption

Reared from their birth to the sole idea that robbery was the only means of livelihood open to them, no little firmness and perseverance have been required to induce this lawless tribe to follow any other calling, save that of plunder, and though much remains to be done, I fully endorse the Political Agent's opinion, that the present condition of the Meena Kherar "not only gives hope for improvement as time rolls on," but is an encouraging incentive to further efforts on its behalf

The Purriar Meenas

The political effect of giving employment to the Purriar Meenas has been undoubtedly successful, and the infantry portion of the Deoli Irregular Force, which has been recruited largely from the tribe, substantiates the fact that they have all the qualities for making good soldiers

Their Employment under Government

But the exercise of a judicious supervision and control must be maintained for some time to come, ere we can hope that this turbulent race will settle down and forsake their predatory habits. With this view the following rules are strictly enforced —

Rules in force for their control.

No Meena is allowed to carry arms

A roll call of all the male inhabitants is taken in every village daily morning and evening

No Meena is allowed to leave his home without the permission of the Thannadar or Jemadar, responsible for him

In addition to these, and for the preservation of good order in the Kherar itself, a system of patrolling is carried out by Raj troops

277 Till a recent date, female infanticide was extensively practised among the Meenas In 1836 not a single girl was to be found in a village containing 22 boys while by the census of 1860, the percentage in

Female Infanticide

the Mewar villages of girls to boys was 2·8. During the past six years it has risen to upwards of 50, and it is satisfactory to learn that not one instance of the crime has been detected in the Khirar for a considerable length of time. Monthly statements of births and deaths are now furnished by the district officers to the Political Agent, who has promised to submit in his next report tables of these and other statistics connected with this important subject.

SIROHI SUPERINTENDENCY.—SIROHI.

278. This principality is situated in the south-western portion of Rajpootana, and is bounded on the west and north by wild districts of Marwar, on the east by the Aravulli range, which separates it from the hilly tracts of Mewar and the Mahee Kanta, and on the south by Pahlunpore. Everywhere broken by hill and covered with jungle, it is very thinly inhabited, a considerable portion of the population consisting of Bheels, Meenas and Grassias. Owing to these elements of external and internal discord, the State, although comprising an area almost equal to that of Ulwur, 3,020 square miles, yields a revenue of only $1\frac{1}{4}$ lacs.

279. On our intervention in 1823 we found the State completely disorganized and a prey to its more powerful neighbours, while several of its chiefs in the south west had transferred their allegiance to Pahlunpore. A Political Agent was at once appointed, a loan free of interest granted to the Durbar, and soon the chiefship was reduced to some degree of order and tranquillity.

Our supervision of the State.

280. In 1854 the late Rao Sheo Singh solicited the British Government to undertake the management of his State for a period of 8 years, until its debts should be liquidated. The term had to be extended for three years longer, and it was not till the 1st of September 1865 that the full administration of affairs was made over to the present Chief, Oomeid Singh. It had been our object during this period to leave the Rao as much unfettered as possible in the government of his country, and to confine our reforms chiefly to financial matters. But even with this measure of supervision, the State had steadily improved. Nevertheless it was still far from being in such a satisfactory condition as could have been desired. Owing to the weakness of the Durbar some of

Its Condition on our withdrawal.

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by the Political Superintendent against this hitherto refractory tract, its reduction, and the measures adopted for its settlement and future management, reflect great credit on the Rao, and it gives me much pleasure to bring His Highness's name favorably to the notice of His Excellency in Council

Their Reduction

284 The income of the State from all sources for Sumbut 1922 (1865-66) amounted to Rs 1,26,043, or Rs 31,654 more than for the year preceding The principal items of receipt were land revenue Rs 76,000, and transit dues Rs 38,200

Income of the State

285 The disbursements of the State for the same period are given by the Durbar at Rs 1,17,000 This sum the Political Superintendent considers much above the actual expenditure, which he estimates at under Rs 85,000

Expenditure

286 The question of the Chief's title, referred to by the Political Superintendent in the 13th paragraph of his report, will be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government in a separate communication

Question of Chief's Title

the Chiefs and Thakwars were turbulent and refractory, and the predatory races generally but little under control While the natural features of the country offered every facility for the commission of violent crime, there was but little protection for life and property

281 To rectify this state of things it has been the endeavour of the Political Superintendent to secure a better administration of the country, and a greater degree of protection for its people, and to obtain settlers for its waste jungle tracts Although not much progress is reported in administrative reforms, still a considerable measure of success has attended Lieut Muir's efforts in the population of the country A proclamation offering liberal terms to settlers has been issued by the Durbar, and during the past year seven deserted villages have been re-populated by 75 families, while 26 families have been settled in other small hamlets In addition to these the ceremony of affixing the "Toran," without the erection of which no new comer will take up his abode, has been carried out in four long abandoned villages

Measures for Improvement

The Thakwars have likewise been incited to exertions for the improvement of their estates, and several have been forward in responding to the encouragement

282 A growing desire for education has evinced itself in this State, and in four of the larger towns the merchant class has united in the erection of school houses for the reception of children of the place

Education

The Rao, at the instance of the Political Superintendent, has likewise sanctioned the construction of two buildings at his capital for a school and dispensary Both have been commenced, and it is hoped will be completed before the monsoon For the former it is proposed to obtain the services of an English teacher from Ajmere, in addition to two persons who now teach Persian, Oordoo, Sanskrit and Hindee in the town

283 An interesting account of the hilly tract locally known as the "Bhakar" is given by Lieut Muir Forming part of the Aravullis, and occupied chiefly by Grassias, this wild region had for years been notorious as a secure asylum for the outlaw, the criminal, and the malcontent. The expedition of the Chief in person, accompanied

The Serohi Hilly Tracts

by the Political Superintendent against this hitherto refractory tract, its reduction, and the measures adopted for its settlement and future management, reflect great credit on the Rao, and it gives me much pleasure to bring His Highness's name favorably to the notice of His Excellency in Council

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Question of Chief's Title

CHAPTER IV

JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice

Judicial

287 With the exception of the court of the Political Superintendent of Sirohi and Magistrate of Aboo, there are no civil courts under British officers within these States

A court of small causes has been lately established in the Nusseerabad cantonment, but as the station is within the Ajmere district, the Governor General's Agent has only cognizance of it in his capacity as Commissioner of Ajmere, under the Government of the North-Western Provinces

Criminal Justice

Powers of Political Agents.

288 Political Agents within the limits of the States to which they are accredited, can exercise the powers of a magistrate in all criminal cases of an international nature, as well as in those in which British subjects are concerned,—such duties, however, have been in a great measure delegated to the International Court of Vakeels, of which they are the superintending officers

289 The Political Superintendent of Sirohi exercises the powers of a magistrate at Aboo and Anadra, and the Political Agent of Marwar holds a similar position in respect of the Mullanee district

Courts of Vakeels.

290 The Courts of Vakeels consist of an upper court composed of the Vakeels accredited to the Governor General's Agent, and four lower courts at the head-quarters of the Political Agents Meywar, Marwar, Jeypore and Haraotie, formed in like manner of the Vakeels in attendance on those officers

Upper Court

The duties of the upper court are mainly of an appellate nature Appeals from the decisions of lower courts lie to it, and sentences exceeding five years' imprisonment, or awards for compensation exceeding Rs 5,000, are also submitted to this court for confirma-

tion But no order of the upper court is issued, till approved and sanctioned by the Agent Governor General, who is empowered to reverse or modify it

For convenience original cases are not unfrequently committed to the upper court for adjudication

Original Jurisdiction of Upper Court

When British interests are concerned, or at the request of the members, or in cases of importance, the Agent Governor General or his Assistant in the upper court, and the Political Agent in the lower court, takes his seat as President and has a casting vote

Ajmere and Mairwarra

The British districts of Ajmere and Mairwarra are under the same responsibility to these courts in international cases as the other States of Rajpootana

Principle of Judgments.

The judgments of these courts are based on the principle that the State in which an offence is committed is primarily responsible, and ultimately the State into which the offender or offenders are followed in hot pursuit, or in which they are proved to reside, or in which the stolen property is traced

As a matter of course, these courts only take cognizance of cases in which the interests of two or more States or their subjects are concerned

General Code of Rules

A code of general rules has been drawn up for the guidance of the courts They are not too stringently applied, nor is it practicable or expedient that they should be so

Returns of Working of Courts

291 Returns showing the working of the different courts during the year 1864, 1865 and 1866 will be found amongst the appendices It will be observed that the numbers of cases admitted during 1865 and 1866 were 635 and 713 respectively as compared with 604 in 1864

The numbers of cases decided were —

In 1864	In 1865	In 1866
605	653	501

Of the cases disposed of, 84 per cent were adjudicated on their merits in 1865 and 77 per cent in 1866

Compensation to the following extent was awarded —

In 1864	In 1865	In 1866
Rs 1,78,621	Rs 90,358	R 1,54,471

The States of Meywar, Jeypore and Marwar paid the major portion of the compensation decreed

Although the Courts of Vakeels have many shortcomings and imperfections, still they are popular and valuable institutions, and have been productive of much good by inducing the local authorities to take some measures for securing the safety of the life and property of travellers and merchants passing through these States

292 At the close of 1863 the operations of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department were brought to a close in British India At the same time the department was reorganized, and placed on a more efficient footing in the Native States. An Assistant to the Agent Governor General was appointed Assistant to the General Superintendent with a suitable office establishment and a small body of Nujeebs and approvers

Thuggee and Dacoitee Department

The Assistant General Superintendent was also invested with the powers of a magistrate, commitments from his court lying to the Governor General's Agent The new arrangements were not completed and in working order before the close of 1864

During the year 1865 thirteen registered dacoits were committed by the Assistant General Superintendent to the court of the Agent Governor General for trial, and were all sentenced to transportation for life

Results in 1865

During 1866 twenty-three registered dacoits were committed, of which eleven were sentenced for life, seven to imprisonment for limited periods, and four to confinement in default of security, one prisoner remaining under trial

Results in 1866

The above results may not seem large or considerable They are certainly not in proportion to the wholesome deterrent effect produced on the predatory tribes of Rajpootana by the fear of the operations of the department Special efforts have been made to check the depredations of the Meenas, and the comparatively few cases of dacoitee committed by this class during the past year in Malwa, the Central Provinces and the Deccan, formerly the principal scenes of their exploits, may be partially ascribed to the stricter watch maintained on their movements at home

293 During the present minority in the Bhurtpore State, the Agent Governor General forms the final appellate court in all matters, civil

Bhurtpore

or criminal, connected with that State During the year 1865, 47 cases and appeals were disposed of, as compared with 124 in 1866 In civil appeals 82 per cent of the orders were upheld, 3 per cent modified, and 15 per cent reversed On the criminal side 88 per cent. of the orders were upheld, 4 per cent. modified, and 8 per cent. reversed

Nature.	1865			1866		
	Appeals.	Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Cases.	Total.
Civil	14		14	47		47
Criminal	8	7	15	22	6	28
Revenue	7		7	20	1	21
Miscellaneous	11		11	28	-	28
Total	40	7	47	117	7	124

294 With the exception of a small lock-up under the charge of the Political Superintendent of Sirohi, there are no jails under the supervision of British officers in these States Offenders sentenced to imprisonment are despatched to the central jail at Ajmere

Jails

CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL

295 The only revenue realized under the Rajpootana Agency, excepting a small sum on account of Travellers Bungalows fees, is that derived from the tributes of Feudatory States, and from contributions in support of Local Corps, as follows —

TRIBUTES

	Rs	Rs
Meywar	2,00,000	
Jeypore	4,00,000	
Marwar	1,08,000	
Kotah	1,84,720	
Boondee	1,20,000	
Jhallawar	80,000	
Banswarra	27,387	
Doongurpore	27,387	
Sirohi	7,177	
Pertabgurh	56,887	
		12,11,558

CONTRIBUTIONS

Meywar —For Meywar Bheel Corps	50,000	
Marwar —For Erinpoora Irregular Force, (late Jodhpore Legion)	1,15,000	
Kotah —For Deolie Irregular Force (late Kotah Contingent)	2,00,000	
		3,65,000
Miscellaneous (Fees Travellers' Bungalows)		700
Total		15,77,258

296 Against this income the following expenditure in 1866 67 has to be debited —

			Rs
Political Agencies and Foreign Services			2,89,730
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements			72,887
Law and Justice			3,400
Medical Services			1,800
Superannuation and other Allowances			1,200
Miscellaneous			1,618
		Rs	
Army	Meywar Bheel Corps	1,20,213	7,43,333
	Erinpoora Irregular Force	1,93,714	
	Deolie Irregular Force	1,77,558	
	Bengal Cavalry Corps, stationed at Deolie	2,51,848	
Public Works Department			67,200
		Total Rupees	11,81,168
		Surplus ,,	3,96,090
			15,77,258

297 Under the head of Army, the troops at Nusseerabad and Neemuch have not been included, nor has the outlay in the Public Works Department for military works been entered The former Cantonment falls within British Ajmere, and the expenditure on the troops there quartered is debitable against the revenues of that district

298 Neemuch again is within Scindhia s possession of Jawud Neemuch The garrison at that station, however, is maintained as much for Rajpootana as it is for Central India.

299 The expenditure on the European troops at Aboo has also been omitted, because the detachment here stationed is not maintained for the requirements of this province, but is simply the nucleus of a sanitarium for the Deesa Brigade

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION

300 The condition of education in these States has already been cursorily referred to in Chapter II, but I now propose commenting more fully upon this important subject

301 In none of the States of Rajpootana except Bhurtpore is there as yet any regularly organized educational system In most of the capitals, schools of some kind or another exist, but these in nearly every instance have been established during the minorities which have occurred, and anything save the most crude and elementary education is confined thereto There are many reasons which may be adduced for this state of things Rajpootana is conservative in the extreme, and in more than one court it has been the boast of prince and noble that they have resisted a weakness to which other States have given way A feeling, too, is prevalent, which may be said to be common to all Rajpoots, that learning and knowledge should in a great measure be restricted to the Brahmins and Bunyas Thakoors and Chiefs as a rule consider reading and writing beneath their dignity, and arts which they pay their servants to perform for them This idea is fostered by the classes, to whom its entertainment gives a livelihood In other States apathy and indifference, or poverty, are causes for the absence of education, while too often it is due to a disinclination to expenditure The people themselves, far removed from centres of civilization, commerce, and learning, have hitherto evinced but little desire to afford education to their children Indeed they have often failed to admit its very advantages The little learning therefore which is to be found in Rajpootana has been maintained by the Brahmins and Juttees, the priests of the Jain persuasion The more educated of the former caste teach Sanscrit, in which language religion and astrology are subsequently studied. But save in the larger towns such teachers are not to be met with The instruction of the Juttees is confined to reading and writing the Hindee dialect of the country, and simple arithmetic Ordinarily the education thus imparted is barely sufficient to enable the Brahmins to read their Shastras, or the mercantile classes to carry on their avocations and to keep their books Classes are conducted in the open air, the

scholars writing on a white board, with charcoal water for ink, or on a piece of wood covered with sand, a stick serving for a pen

Among the wealthier Mahajuns children are taught at home, and though well-grounded in writing and reading the common character and in arithmetic, learn little else

A large portion of the merchant class of these States are connected directly or indirectly with banking or mercantile firms in our larger towns and cities While in some families one or two of the members take it in turn to be absent, in others a man only returns after a life time of labor to spend the evening of his days in his native village Absences such as these used to be very common in Western Rajpootana, and doubtless did much to keep the light of civilization and learning burning But this class, from whom an educational impulse might be expected, is, owing to misrule and oppression, gradually decreasing in Marwar, Bikaneer, and Joysulmere, and the number who return to their homes is annually fewer and fewer

Bhurtpore

302 Bhurtpore is the leading State in Rajpootana in regard to education, and is the only one in which any attempt has been made to disseminate knowledge throughout the districts This is to be accounted for by the State adjoining our own possession and the long minority during which it has been under British care

The following table exhibits the number of schools open in Bhurtpore on the 1st January last and the attendance thereat. Four village schools which have since been established are not included —

Nature of Institution	No	Attendance	Monthly Salary of Teachers		
			Rs	*a*	*p*
Bhurtpore College	1	302	231	0	0
District Schools	18	801	234	0	0
Village Schools	54	1 013	318	0	0
Total	68	2 116	838	0	0
Add Salaries of two Visitors			36	0	0
Total Salaries			874	0	0

The College

303 The Bhurtpore College, at which a sound practical education is

5 of Rajpoot Thakoors The attendance is stated to be irregular, and the progress unsatisfactory In a country where so much depends on the landed aristocracy, results such as these must be deplored I have addressed the Maha Rajah on the subject, and am hopeful that with the advanced views entertained by His Highness, the question will meet with the earnest attention it deserves

313 In Jeypore there are some 120 vernacular schools, numbering about 3,000 scholars The education they afford is, however, most rudimentary

314 In the districts, the Political Agent reports little has been done by the Durbar to diffuse education

315 A girls' school was established in Jeypore in April last, through the exertions of the lady of the Political Agent Starting with 25 pupils, who have proved regular in their attendance, the number has ranged to 40 The instruction imparted is reading and writing Hindee, and needlework Owing to the difficulty of procuring good and efficient teachers, the school has not as yet advanced so much as might have been desired Still the very fact of its establishment and the success which has attended it, is very encouraging as an earnest of what may be effected even in Native States by well-directed efforts on the part of our countrymen and countrywomen

Girls School

316 At the instance of a medical gentleman a school of arts is to be established at Jeypore His Highness has also ordered from England a library consisting of upwards of 2,000 standard works in every department of science, literature, and art, as also a collection of the principal Sanscrit works published at home

317 In the dependent chiefship of Khetree the Rajah, in the reforms he has initiated, has not forgotten education Vernacular schools have been established at Khetree and the large town of Kote Pootlee In the former there is an attendance of 90, and at the latter of 80 pupils, who are taught Sanscrit, Hindee and Oordoo A few are also studying English Of these institutions the Political Agent speaks highly They each and all receive the attention of the young Chief who visits them regularly The Rajah further contemplates the establishment of a girls' school

Khetree

318 With a school of lesser pretensions at the capital, education is more generally diffused throughout Ulwur than Jeypore

Ulwur

The large school at Ulwur has been steadily progressing As at Bhurtpore, incentives are offered to diligence by the presentation of scholarships, and the selection of the most promising lads to appointments in the State offices

School at the Capital

319 The Maha Rao Rajah has established several district schools I inspected three of these institutions, and found them satisfactorily managed

District Schools

The daily attendance of scholars is set down at 5,000, and the yearly expenditure from State funds, at Rs 16,000

Private or self-supporting schools are common throughout Ulwur

320 The school instituted at Oodeypore during the minority continues to be well attended English has been introduced, and is eagerly learnt by the scholars The total number of pupils is given at 513

Meywar

When at Oodeypore I visited the school, accompanied by the Maha Rana, and was much pleased with what I heard and saw

321 The young Chief has, under the advice of the Political Agent, established a girls school There are now 51 pupils, which may be considered a very promising commencement

Girls School

Save at the capital, little if any attention is paid to education

322 The number and class of schools maintained in Harraotie by the Durbars is given by the Political Agent as follows —

Harraotie

States	Number of Schools		Number of Teachers	Average Daily Attendance
Boondee	41	Sanscrit	41	[illegible]
	9	Persian	9	99
Kotah	1	Sanscrit	1	31
	1	Persian	1	43
Jhallawar	1	Sanscrit	1	Not given
	1	Hindee.	1	
	1	Persian	1	
Total	55	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

323 In Boondee the Maha Rao Rajah has evinced a personal interest in the spread of knowledge His Highness is, as elsewhere stated, a good Sanskrit and Hindee scholar, and well versed in the literature of his country He possesses too a fair knowledge of astronomy and other scientific subjects

Boondee

Kotah

324 The Maha Rao of Kotah has expressed his readiness to institute a girls' school at his capital

325 Sirohi is perhaps the only other State deserving of special notice The Rao is having a building erected in the centre of the little capital for a school, and on completion a Mahomedan and Pundit who now hold classes in the city are to be installed, and an English teacher sent for from Ajmere In the districts, too, a desire for education has shown itself, which has been taken advantage of, and encouraged by the Political Superintendent during his late tour In four of the principal towns meetings were held, and the erection of school houses decided upon

Sirohi

326 In the remaining States, except perhaps Kishengurh, education receives little if any support from the different Chiefs

327 Still it cannot be doubted, that wherever a fair administration of affairs exists, education is becoming better appreciated, and the people more desirous that their children should avail themselves of such advantages as are held out to them

328 The British district of Ajmere being under the Government of the North-Western Provinces does not find a place in this report. Still, for the benefits their exertions are extending to neighbouring States, I would wish to record the obligations under which Rajpootana lies to the members of the United Presbyterian Mission labouring in Ajmere

Ajmere

United Presbyterian Mission

and Mairwaira The following statement shows the number of schools the mission has established, and the attendance thereat —

Stations.	Anglo Vernacular Schools	Attendance	Vernacular Schools	Boys	Girls.	Total	Total in all Schools	Average Attendance.
Beawur	1	106	15	517	11	528	634	546
Nusseerabad	1	95	10	446	6	452	517	459
Ajmere	1	74	11	333	66	399	473	377
Todgurh			7	222	8	230	230	180
Total	3	2 5	43	1 518	91	1 609	1 884	1 562

329 Founded by an Agent to the Governor General, through whose liberality the institution was mainly supported for many years, it may not be considered out of place to refer briefly to the Aboo Lawrence school

The Aboo Lawrence School

The object of this institution is, as stated in the rules, "to provide "for the orphans and other children "of soldiers serving or having served "in Rajpootana and Western India, a refuge from the debilitating "effects of a tropical climate,' "to furnish an asylum in a bracing "climate wherein a plain practical education adapted to the condition "of its inmates may be obtained, and where by the Divine blessing "soldiers' children may be trained to become useful and intelligent "members of society, and above all consistent Christians"

Its Object

The school was established in 1854 by the late Sir Henry Lawrence Commencing with eight children, the numbers have during successive years largely increased In 1855 there were 14 boys and 6 girls In 1856 19 boys and 26 girls Ten years later in 1866 67 the number had risen to 64, of whom 37 were boys and 27 girls. Since its establishment a total of 276 children have been admitted into the school

Number of Children admitted

Owing to want of accommodation, 16 applications have had to be refused during the past year Others, hearing there was no room, have been deterred from applying, or have simply addressed enquiries, as to when vacancies might be expected to occur

The average monthly cost of each child has been Rs. 21-12, which when the high price of provisions prevailing everywhere, and the expense of carriage up the hill are considered, cannot be regarded as excessive

Cost of each

The affairs of the institution are managed by a committee formed of certain officers serving in the station, presided over by the Agent to the Governor General, the Secretary being generally one of his Assistants. The school was for some length of time supported by voluntary subscriptions, but on these failing, the Government of Bombay liberally consented to make up any deficit The Government has therefore to all intents taken over the school, but it would be much more satisfactory if it would do so altogether

Management of the Institution

The present building, originally a private dwelling house, but added to and enlarged as circumstances dictated, is, notwithstanding extensive annual repairs, in a very unsatisfactory condition Several additions are now much required, and sooner or later a new school will have to be erected I would, therefore, were it merely as a measure of economy, urge on the consideration of Government the advisability of constructing an entirely new building, capable of meeting the increasing requirements of the school

Want of a new School House

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS

330 Under the Rajpootana Agency there are two divisions of Public Works proper, and two local divisions supervised by British officers, but the whole expenditure of which is met by Native States

The divisions coming under the head of Public Works proper are 1st, the Nusseerabad Division, comprising the military stations of Nusseerabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Deolie, and Erinpoora, and, 2nd, the third division of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, comprising the line north from the confines of the Central India Agency to the Kishengurh State, about 160 miles, and a branch line from Nusseerabad to Burr, about 46 miles, including the pass through the Aravulli Hills

The local divisions are —1st, the Jeypore division, and 2nd, the Meywar division

These lie entirely beyond the limits of British territory, and incur no expenditure from Imperial Funds The progress of works is, however, entered, as the roads form part of the general scheme of communications approved of for Rajpootana

MILITARY

Accommodation for Troops

331 The heaviest expenditure under this head in 1865-66 took place at Nusseerabad, where buildings for nine companies of British infantry were in progress

Nusseerabad
European Infantry 1865-66

Four quarter-company barracks, commenced at the close of 1864-65, were completed during 1865 66 at a cost of Rs 50,442

The design of these buildings was that known as the Kirkee plan They are single-storied, and accommodate 20 men each, but are deficient in day rooms, and do not come up to the standard now recognized as necessary Sixteen buildings on this plan were complete, and occupied by four companies

It was proposed to erect the buildings for the remaining 5 companies on the most approved plan, and an estimate was submitted for a double-storied whole company and a half company barrack Work

was commenced, but owing to some alterations in the stan
the estimate was returned for revision, and action conseque
to filling in the foundations, and collecting materials The ex
on these buildings amounted on the 30th April 1866, to Rs
During 1866-67 the foundations of the full company a
company barracks were com
1866-67
and foundations laid for two
The construction of the two former was delayed by the non-recei
iron girders from Roorkee The expenditure on these buildings d
ing 1866-67 amounted to Rs 43,577

The following works were also constructed —

In 1865-66

Improvements to lavatory accommodation, cost Rs 4,797
Improvements to garrison cells, cost Rs 2,336
Guard room for artillery hospital, cost Rs 2,543
Temporary quarter guard for European infantry regiment, cost Rs 2,414
Two roads running from the European Lines to the Sudder Bazaar were drained and metalled at a cost of Rs 2,269
Expenditure on minor works, Rs 2,398
Expenditure on petty works below Rs 500 each, Rs 7,479
The expenditure on repairs to public buildings was in 1865 66 Rs 23,662

In 1866-67.

Improving and deepening the Lall Diggee tank, Rs 2,500 expended, work in progress
Repairs to roads and drains in cantonments, cost Rs 2,551
Provision of glazed doors and windows in the Royal Artillery barracks, cost Rs 1857
Conversion of Royal Artillery Hospital guard-room into apothecaries' quarters, cost Rs 895
Additions to artillery sergeants' mess, cost Rs 2,955
Substitution of tiled for thached roof on the Artillery Horse Hospital, Rs 2,811 expended, work in progress
Improvements to 13 Staff Serjeants' quarters in the European Infantry Lines, Rs 35,273 expended, work in progress
Constructing European Infantry quarter guard, &c, Rs 20,209 expended, work in progress

Commissariat slaughter yard, cost Rs 7,095

Additions and alterations to various buildings for troops, completed at a cost of Rs 6,466

Additions and alterations to barracks, patcherries, &c in European Infantry and old Cavalry Lines, completed at a cost of Rs 12,846

Additions and alterations to buildings in the old Cavalry Lines, now used as hospitals by European Infantry, completed at a cost of Rs 5,108

Expenditure on minor works Rs 2,187

Expenditure on petty works below Rs 500 each, cost Rs 6,855

The expenditure on repairs to public buildings in the cantonment was in 1866-67 Rs 25,269

332 No military building was put in hand at Ajmere during 1865-66, and work was confined to slight additions to the existing accommodation in the Fort, and some improvements at Taragurh suggested by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, cost Rs 1,231

Ajmere

The expenditure on repairs in 1865-66 was Rs 977

During the past year the gun-shed used by the European detachment has been materially improved. The walls have been raised, and the wood work of the roof is now being fixed Expenditure to 31st March 1867 Rs 3,100, work in progress

A skittle alley has been erected at a cost of Rs 414

Estimates are under preparation for barracks at Ajmere and Taragurh

The expenditure on repairs in 1866 67 was Rs 869

333 In the early part of the year 1865-66, all but the most necessary expenditure was stopped at Neemuch, as it was doubtful whether a European garrison would be maintained there After the decision of the Government on this point, preparations were made to build barracks on the latest and most approved plans, a measure which the lamentable mortality amongst the European infantry details cantoned there during 1865 rendered essential An estimate amounting to Rs 6,59,810 was submitted for half company double-storied barracks, with subsidiary buildings, but owing to the alterations in the standard design issued by Government, this also was returned for revision, and no progress was made in building

Neemuch 1865-66

This, however, was not a subject for regret, for at an isolated station like Neemuch, where the nearest timber market is 400 miles distant,

was commenced, but owing to some alterations in the standard design, the estimate was returned for revision, and action consequently confined to filling in the foundations, and collecting materials The expenditure on these buildings amounted on the 30th April 1866, to Rs 62,175

During 1866-67 the foundations of the full company and half company barracks were completed, and foundations laid for two more

1866-67

The construction of the two former was delayed by the non-receipt of iron girders from Roorkee The expenditure on these buildings during 1866-67 amounted to Rs 43,577

The following works were also constructed —

In 1865-66

Improvements to lavatory accommodation, cost Rs 4,797

[illegible]

[illegible] y regiment, cost Rs 2,414

Two roads running from the European Lines to the Sudder Bazaar were drained and metalled at a cost of Rs 2,269

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Conversion of Royal Artillery Hospital guard-room into apothecaries' quarters, cost Rs 895

Additions to artillery sergeants' mess, cost Rs 2,955

Substitution of tiled for thatched roof on the Artillery Horse Hospital, Rs 2,811 expended, work in progress

Improvements to 13 Staff Serjeants' quarters in the European Infantry Lines, Rs 35,273 expended, work in progress

Constructing European Infantry quarter guard, &c, Rs 20,209 expended, work in progress

Commissariat slaughter yard, cost Rs 7,095

Additions and alterations to various buildings for troops, completed at a cost of Rs 6,466

Additions and alterations to barracks, patcherries, &c in European Infantry and old Cavalry Lines, completed at a cost of Rs 12,846

Additions and alterations to buildings in the old Cavalry Lines, now used as hospitals by European Infantry, completed at a cost of Rs 5,108

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Ajmere

The expenditure on repairs in 1865-66 was Rs 977

During the past year the gun shed used by the European detachment has been materially improved The walls have been raised, and the wood work of the roof is now being fixed Expenditure to 31st March 1867 Rs 3,100, work in progress

A skittle alley has been erected at a cost of Rs 414

Estimates are under preparation for barracks at Ajmere and Taragurh

The expenditure on repairs in 1866 67 was Rs 869

333 In the early part of the year 1865 66, all but the most necessary expenditure was stopped at Neemuch, as it was doubtful whether a European garrison would be maintained there After the decision of the Government on this point, preparations were made to build barracks on the latest and most approved plans, a measure which the lamentable mortality amongst the European infantry details cantoned there during 1865 rendered essential An estimate amounting to Rs 6,59,810 was submitted for half company double-storied barracks, with subsidiary buildings, but owing to the alterations in the standard design issued by Government, this also was returned for revision, and no progress was made in building

Neemuch 1865-66

This, however, was not a subject for regret, for at an isolated station like Neemuch, where the nearest timber market is 400 miles distant,

no satisfactory progress could be made in construction until a sufficiency of material had been stored Arrangements for timber, iron girders, and building materials were pushed on vigorously, and Rs 85,465 expended on this account

1866-6

During the past year the foundations of two and a-half permanent barracks have been excavated, and the foundation of one barrack filled in The sum of Rs 60,987 was expended in collecting materials during the year

The other works undertaken at this station during 1865-66 were —

A commissariat vat room, cost Rs 2,612

Hospital servants' quarters, cost Rs 1,653

Latrine for the artillery hospital, cost Rs 1,090

Solitary cells for native cavalry, cost Rs 842

Minor and petty works, cost Rs 4,276

During 1866-67.

6 Wash houses and urinaries for European Infantry lines, cost Rs 4,017

Alterations to married quarters, and to 3 European Infantry barracks, Rs 6,682, work in progress

Improvements to solitary cells, cost Rs 2,851

Improvements to artillery gun-shed, cost Rs 747

Guard room in fortified square, cost Rs 3,407

Additions and alterations to 8 staff sergeants' quarters, expenditure Rs 9,654, work in progress

Petty and minor works, cost Rs 6,546

The expenditure on repairs to public building during 1865-66 was Rs 16,853, and during the past year Rs 6,712

A bridge (5 arches of 15 feet) was commenced over the nullah in front of the lines which separates the commissariat yard from the cantonment. This bridge also forms a junction between the city of Neemuch and the cantonment, and appeared so necessary to His Highness the Maha Rajah Scindiah that he gave a contribution of Rs 2,000 towards it Expenditure to 30th April 1866, Rs 6,031

During the past year the unfinished upper portion of the bridge was completed at a cost of Rs. 294

Deolie

334 The works executed in 1865-66 were a guard room, store and magazine, and two wells for a regiment of native cavalry, all of which were carried to completion at a cost of Rs 5,452

I may also here mention the construction of the Nek Chal tank, a work undertaken (with the assistance of tools from the State) by the *men of the Deolie Irregular Force*

During the past year a flag stone floor was given to the new hospital, and fair progress made with the drains and roads in the canton ment, total expenditure Rs 2,762 , road in progress

The cost of repairs to public buildings was during 1865-66 Rs 364, and during 1866-67, *nil*

Petty works cost Rs 776

335 At Erinpoora, the head quarters of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, a new magazine was built in 1865-66 at a cost of Rs 1,513

Erinpoora

Civil Works

Buildings

336 —*Protestant Church* —This building was not actually commenced owing to the original estimate (Rs 30,806) being considered too high A compound giving a very suitable site for the church was purchased, and material stacked. Total outlay in 1865-66, Rs 6,211

Nusseerabad

During 1866 67 a bungalow was purchased by Government for a temporary place of worship at a cost of Rs 6,000, and Rs 412 were expended in altering the building for the purpose

A design and estimate are now under preparation for a permanent building

Roman Catholic Chapel —This building, constructed by voluntary contributions from the Nusseerabad community, was purchased by Government in 1865 66 It is a substantial building, and well worth the sum paid for it, Rs 4,000 During 1866-67 a portion of the roof gave way, and was rebuilt at a cost of Rs 2,246 as special repairs

337 A telegraph house was put in hand in 1865 66 Some unexpected delay occurred in the foundations which were estimated 4 feet deep, but had to be carried down upwards of 10 feet. The sum expended was Rs 7,672

Ajmere

The building was completed in 1866 67 at a further cost of Rs 271 Servants' houses, enclosure wall, and a road were also constructed during the year at a cost of Rs 1,208

A Protestant church was commenced upon, and foundation and plinth were completed, expenditure during 1866-67 Rs 1,294

Minor and petty works cost Rs 1,079

338 At Neemuch the cemetery was enlarged, and walls built round the spots where the men of the 45th Regiment, who died of cholera, were buried, outlay Rs 2,752

Neemuch

339 The Agency of the Political Agent, Harraotie, demanded extensive alterations and renewals The thatched covering was replaced by a tiled roof, and the Government offices greatly improved, and rendered water-tight at a cost of Rs 8,305 A further sum of Rs. 50 was expended in 1866-67 to complete the work

Deolie

The grave-yard was also enclosed and conserved at a cost of Rs 1,324.

During 1866 67 roads and drains have been completed in the Civil Lines at a cost of Rs 2,678.

340 A telegraph office was commenced at Jeypore, but owing to the sanction having been received at a very late date, but little progress was made, cost to 30th April 1866 Rs 1,000 The building was completed during the past year at a cost of Rs 9,100

Jeypore

341. At Aboo the old house on the site fixed for the Residency was removed, and the foundation and plinth of the new building constructed, cost Rs 6,675

Aboo

The walls of the Sirohi Agency office were raised to full height, and the building ready for roofing, cost Rs 1,710

A new hospital for the Rajpootana Agency head-quarters has been almost completed, expenditure Rs 3,336

MISCELLANEOUS

342. At Bunai in the Ajmere district, a first class police station was built during 1865-66 at a cost of Rs 2,000, and various minor works connected with the civil administration throughout the district generally, aggregating Rs. 2,133

At Nusseerabad also, certain petty works connected with the mili-

tary buildings, but coming under the head of civil, were executed, amounting to Rs. 900

During 1866-67 that portion of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, which passes through the cantonment of Neemuch, was commenced upon, and Rs. 1,271 expended, work in progress

Civil Works

Communications

343 This road extends from the boundary of Maha Rajah Scindiah's territory, north of Neemuch, to the cantonment of Nusseerabad The Executive Engineer confined his operations during the year 1865-66 to the portion lying within the British province of Ajmere, namely, from Nusseerabad to Burl on the confines of the Meywar State, a distance of 28 miles. This was lined out, surveyed, and levelled A fair weather road was estimated and commenced upon

3rd Division Mhow and Nusseerabad Road

	Rs	Rs
Preliminary operations for a 1st class Road in 1864-65	7	
Do Do 1865-66	842	
Do. Do 1866-67	26	
Total for preliminary operations to 31st March 1867		8[illegible]5
Fair weather road 1865 66	[illegible] 000	
Do Do 1866-6[illegible]	3 528	
Total for fair weather road		5 5[illegible]8
Grand Total		6 403

During the past year the earthwork of the fair weather road between Ajmere and Burl was nearly completed, and an estimate submitted for a first class road on this portion of the line, expenditure to 31st March 1867 Rs 6,403

344 This most useful and desirable road was commenced at the close of 1864-65, on the submission of an estimate for the 1st section of 5 miles, and work went on satisfactorily, until suspended by orders of the Supreme Government pending the receipt of a revised estimate Sanction to this was not accorded until March, and hence six months of the best working season were lost.

Nusseerabad and Ajmere Road

The work actually performed during the year 1865-66 was —

Submission of estimates and plans for the 2nd and 3rd sections (about 10 miles)

Embankment and bridging completed for 4 miles

Kunkur stacked for 3 miles of metalling

During the past year the 1st section, a distance of about 5 miles, has been nearly completed Metalling has been laid down, and partly consolidated

Of the 2nd section, a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, about half the heavy rock cutting has been completed, and work commenced on the 3rd section

In 1864-65	Rs. 8 233
In 1865-66	" 23 399
In 1866 67	" 23 470
	Rs. 55 102

Total expenditure to 31st March 1867 Rs 55,102

345 Nusserabad and Burur Road

This is a portion of the Nusseerabad and Deesa road, and includes the pass through the Aravulli Hills The survey involved two trial lines, one through the Sibberri, the other through the Seindra pass This latter was selected, the line traced for 15 miles, and a rough estimate submitted

The cost of these preliminary field operations was only Rs 103 The illness of the only available engineer who has suffered from two severe sunstrokes has operated injuriously against the progress of these roads No help could be given him until January 1866, when he was joined by an assistant, since when the work has proceeded satisfactorily

An estimate has been submitted for the construction of a second class road from Beawur to Burr, a distance of 15 miles

On the north side of Ajmere a bridge was in 1865 66 built on the Kishengurh road by the agency of the Deputy Commissioner, cost Rs 1,009

346 Ajmere and Beawur Road 1865 66

This work was under construction from local funds The work of the year 1865 66 commenced at Saugor Mutty Chowkee, some 7 miles from Ajmere The embankment from thence to Urginpoora, a further distance of 7 miles, was nearly completed, and the bridging well advanced Of this latter item the following were completed —

2 Bridges, each 3 openings of 10 feet
1 Bridge, 2 openings of 16 feet
1 Culvert, 8 openings of 3 feet
1 Bridge, 40 feet span
1 Do 2 arches 16 feet span
1 Do of 10 feet span is in progress

Beyond Urginpoora no embankment was thrown up, but two bridges completed, one in the 21st mile, consisting of a single arch of 20 feet, and one in the 23rd mile, 5 arches of 20 feet

18 -6

During 1866 67 the earth embankment has been carried on to Mungleeawas, a distance of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and two bridges have been built in the 15th mile, one of 10 feet span, the other of 15

The distance from Ajmere to Beawur is about 36 miles, and the present condition of the road may be briefly described as a good second class one completed as far as Mungleeawas, a distance of 18 miles from Ajmere, but not metalled throughout. Beyond Mungleeawas, the line is bridged, but no roadway is made beyond simple levelling and marking out on either side

Roads in Native States of Rajpootana

347 In marking the progress of roads in Rajpootana it is necessary to touch on the work executed by the Native States, when such forms a part or link in a continuous chain of communication, although the funds for expenditure thereon may not have been issued from the Imperial Exchequer Such is the work in the Jeypore State, which will form a part of the direct line of communication between Ajmere and Agra, and that in the Meywar State, which is a link in the highway from Neemuch to Ahmedabad

Jeypore and Agra Road

348 Eighty miles of this road lie within the territories of Jeypore Its construction has been carried on under the supervision of a British officer, but the whole expense has been defrayed by the Durbar Its dimensions are those of a first-class road, and it is embanked, bridged, and metalled At the close of 1865-66 it was completed with the exception of metal on the last three miles bordering the Bhurtpore State, and bridging on the 4 large streams, marginally noted

Dhond B jorie Laugta Goon tee

The total expenditure on this road including the cost of establishment and all charges was Rs 3,88,891, or an average of Rs 5,084 per mile

The work actually executed during the year 1865-66 was 5 miles of embankment thrown up, 16 miles metalled, 12 bridges exceeding 12 feet spans, 54 minor drains and culverts, 1 travellers' bungalow

During the past year the remaining 3 miles of metalling have been nearly finished

The large rivers have not been bridged, the Durbar having deferred the idea pending a decision as to the line the railway will take

Jeypore and Ajmere Road

349 This is the continuation westwards of the previous road, the length within the Jeypore limits being 54 miles Detailed surveys were commenced in 1861, and completed in 1865, since then an

embankment has been thrown up for nearly 42 miles, and 24 miles metalled In addition to this, metal has been laid for 3 miles ready for consolidation

Three drain bridges have been constructed, and trees planted for a distance of 22 miles

Five lacs have been expended on the Agra and Ajmere road, of which a sum of Rs 45,000 has been repaid to the Durbar as the first instalment of the 20 per cent subsidy granted by Government for roads constructed in Native States

Four new staging bungalows have also been erected on the above line, and the roof of one renewed

350 In the State of Meywar also a British officer is employed on road construction at the expense of the State The chief work on hand is the Oodeypore and Neemuch road, of which a continuous length of 40 miles lies in Meywar This portion was completed throughout at a cost of Rs 2,77,696, giving an average per mile of Rs 6,912 The style of the road is first class, bridged and metalled throughout, and includes 11 bridges, aggregating 473 feet of waterway and 151 minor drains, with 697 feet

Oodeypore and Neemuch Road

The work executed during 1865-66 was 5 miles of broken stone metal collected and spread, and 9 miles consolidated, 2 large bridges completed with floorings and waterways, 8 minor culverts, and 2 travellers bungalows completed

During the past year the consolidation of the metal on the road has been perfected, and the first ten miles partially re-metalled

An estimate for a length of 24 miles, lying chiefly in Tonk, has been submitted, but not yet sanctioned

A fair weather road has been constructed from Kamlie to Kankrowlie, a distance of 25 miles, joining the main road at 8 miles from Oodeypore, and connecting it with the pass recently opened through the Aravullis

351 The survey, trace and estimate for this road were completed during 1865-66, but owing to the administration of the Meywar State having been made over to the Rana, some alterations have taken place in the State plans

Oodeypore and Khairwarra Road.

The Durbar does not appear anxious to undertake this road, and nothing beyond the submission of the estimate has been done towards it

CHAPTER VIII

Post Office.

Postal Lines

352. The postal lines in Rajpootana are well arranged, and cover a length of 1,729 miles.

Post Offices.

On the 1st May 1865, forty-five Post Offices were in working order; during 1865-66 five, and during 1866-67 four new offices were opened, making a total of fifty-four; or one to every thirty-two miles of running line.

353. Mails as well as banghies are everywhere conveyed by runners, who are accompanied by local mounted or foot police, stationed for this duty on the postal lines. In spite, however, of the protection thus afforded, the banghy dâks are not unfrequently plundered

Mail Robberies

During 1865-66 seven such cases occurred, in five of which the robbers succeeded in carrying away the bags In one instance the attendant guard beat off the banditti. During 1866-67 the mails were attacked eight times, and on six occasions a portion of their contents were plundered. Compensation was awarded to the owners of the plundered articles, saving such as were of a valuable nature.

Whilst there is no doubt that the guards provided by the Native Governments are far from being as efficient as is desirable, still there is strong reason to believe that in the majority of cases that do occur of the mails being plundered, the postal servants have themselves given information to the robbers of the despatch of a valuable parcel, receiving of course a share in the spoil.

If we bear in mind the great value of the banghy mails in daily transit through Rajpootana, and the wild nature of the country in many parts, it may be deemed a matter of surprise that more cases of robbery do not take place. It is to be feared that the recent order of Government holding Native States responsible for banghy parcels plundered within their territories, whether the contents be valuable or not, will tend to increase the number of cases of mail robbery, by inducing merchants to use the Postal Department more freely than heretofore, in transmitting jewelry and bullion from place to place

The working of the Department.

354. On the whole, the Post Office Department in Rajpootana is [illegible] worse administered, than the [illegible] of this province, the [illegible] of [illegible]

diate control and supervision, and the want of a local press to expose shortcomings, should lead us to expect. That there is room for great improvement may be gathered from the fact that in many parts of these States the local or "Brahmanee post, as it is termed, competes not unsuccessfully with our own But the point which most demands attention, is the great desirability of establishing more rapid postal communications in these States, than those which now exist Foot runners still wearily bear the mails from Agra to Ahmedabad, a distance of upwards of 600 miles, occupying nearly a week in transit The Government post is easily distanced by private messengers For example, when a Vakeel at this Agency wishes to convey an important despatch say to Jeypore, or a Palee merchant, a commercial message to Kotah, or Jhalra Patun, a cossid is employed, who, making his own private arrangements for relief en route, will beat the Government post in the distance indicated by fully 24 hours

I would therefore strongly advocate the establishment of mail carts from Agra to Ahmedabad This line passes through the important towns of Bhurtpore, Jeypore, Kishengurh, Ajmere, Nusseerabad, Beawur, Palee, Erinpoora, Aboo and Deesa

From Agra to Jeypore a fine metalled road offers every facility for mail carts, and very shortly this road will be completed to the Kishengurh frontier South beyond Ajmere, the road although unmade, is hard and consistent except during the rains, and could be traversed by mail carts without difficulty Even during the rains the road is not ordinarily very heavy, the sandy nature of the soil preventing adhesive mud.

I am aware that this measure would entail a considerable extra expenditure, but I submit that, with increased speed and efficiency, an increased revenue would be realized, and that the letters now conveyed by private messengers and by the local dâks would then be despatched by the Government post. Further, it would greatly tend to the safety of the mails, and would afford to travellers and officers on duty, the means, now utterly wanting, of passing rapidly through Rajpootana

Of late years the rapid extension of the railway system throughout India has brought the relative receipts and disbursements in the postal department to a much more satisfactory footing than was formerly the case, and by the last annual report of the Department for 1865 66, it appears that the net revenue for the year after paying expenses amounted to Rs 43,78,000, and even a larger sum is anticipated in 1866 67 I would fain trust, therefore, that His Excellency in Council may not, under the circumstances set forth be indisposed to gr the boon sought for in behalf of the public of this province

CHAPTER IX

TELEGRAPH.

355 The Telegraph Department has comparatively lately extended its operations to Rajpootana. A brief review therefore of its history may not be deemed out of place

Electric Telegraph.

356. The construction of the line from Agra to Deesa was sanctioned during the year 1861-62, but owing to the want of material, work could not be commenced for some time

Construction of a Single Line from Agra to Deesa.

In February 1864 the Agra and Bhurtpore section was finished, in June that from Bhurtpore to Ajmere via Jeypore, while in the September following the prolongation to Deesa was completed

The supports for the wire were erected at 16 to the mile, and were those known as Hamilton's ¾ standards of galvanized iron, with a wooden top piece, 4½ to 5 feet long The wire used was No 1 Birmingham Guage, and the section from Beawur to Deesa was supplied with the Brook pattern insulators.

357 The total length of line thus opened from Agra to Muddar, with the connecting branch from Ajmere to Nusseerabad, was 486¼ miles.

358 In November 1866 the construction of a second wire from Agra to Deesa, to be erected on the existing supports, with the improved insulation of the lines, was sanctioned A delay again occurred owing to the non-arrival of stores, and the work was only commenced in January 1867 It is, however, now nearly completed

Erection of a Second Wire

The wire which is being used for the second line is of the No. 5½ guage, and the insulators are known as the "Dougli

The branch line from Ajmere to Nusseerabad is not to be doubled or insulated for the present.

359 As the original line progressed, offices were opened as follows —

Telegraph Offices in Rajpootana

At	Bhurtpore	in	February	1864
	Jeypore	,,	April	1864
	Ajmere	,,	June	1864
	Erinpoora	,,	November	1864
	Beawur	,,	December	1864
	Nusseerabad	,,	April	1865

Those at Beawur and Bhurtpore were closed in August 1865 and March 1866 The one at Erinpoora was also closed in July 1865, but was re-opened in February 1866 The four offices thus left, still remain open

360 In December last the removal of the Erinpoora office to Palee was sanctioned on the proviso that the Marwar State furnished the necessary accommodation This, however, has not as yet been done The reason for this change is that Palee is the great mercantile centre of western trade, and better situated for telegraphic purposes than Erinpoora, being *106* miles from Ajmere and *138* from Deesa, whereas Erinpoora is 155 from Ajmere and 89 from Deesa

361 A proposal was submitted to Government during the year for the establishment of an office on Mount Aboo, the head-quarters of the Agent Governor General, and it was pointed out that the cost would be but small, as the present supports and wire would be used to within 6 miles of the station The proposal was not however sanctioned

Office Accommodation

362 At first all the offices, with the exception of the one at Erinpoora, were located in houses rented for the purpose, but in August last a building was completed at Ajmere at a cost of Rs 7,943, while in October another was occupied at Jeypore which had cost Rs 9,100

Number and Value of Messages dispatched during 1865 66 and 1866-67

363 The number and value of the messages locally dispatched during the years 1865-66 and 1866 67 are exhibited in the following statements —

1865-66

Name of Office	Service including paid Telegraph Service Messages			Private Messages.			Total Messages			Remarks
	No	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		
		Rs	as		Rs	as		Rs	as	
Jeypore	14	35	11	2 530	7 197	2	2 544	7 232	13	
Ajmere	59	143	12	993	3 472	7	1 015	3 616	3	
Nusseerabad	112	513	2	312	1 029	2	424	1,542	4	
Erinpoora	5	2	8	72	186	12	77	213	4	
Bhurtpore	11	65	12	98	917	15	109	983	11	Only for Feb Mar & Apr 1 1866
Total	191	754	13	4 005	12 133	6	4 199	12 888	3	

1866-67.

Name of Office	Service including paid Telegraph Service Messages			Private Messages			Total Messages			Remarks
	No	Value.		No	Value		No	Value		
		Rs	as		Rs	as		Rs	as	
Jeypore	16	54		2 431	7 181	1	2 447	7 23[illegible]	1	The majority of the messages sent from Erinpoora are received for despatch from Palee
Ajmere	98	234	12	1 620	4 908	1	1 718	5 142	13	
Nusseerabad	101	404	8	279	789		380	1 193	8	
Erinpoora	2	72	8	210	605	4	237	677	1[illegible]	
Total	242	765	12	4 510	13 483	6	4 78[illegible]	14 249	2	

But it must be remembered that the line through Rajpootana forms a link in the Indo-European communication which connects Calcutta with England, and is therefore the medium of the numerous important telegrams which pass to and fro

Strength of Establishments

364 The strength of the establishments attached to the several offices and sub-divisions of the line at the commencement and close of the year 1866-67 is as follows —

Grade	Number attached on the 1st May 1866	Number attached on the 31st March 186	Remarks
2nd Assistant Superintendent	1	1	
3rd do. do	1	1	
4th do. do.		1	Employed on special duty—constructing 2nd line Jeypore to Ajmere
2nd Sub Inspectors		1	
2nd Telegraph Masters	4	4	
Signallers	11	17	
Camel Sowars	3	5	
Peons	10	10	
Bhisties	4	4	
Sweepers	4	4	

365 The cost of the establishments in March 1867, compared with that in May 1866, shows an increase of Rs 301, viz —

Name of Office	Cost		Increase	Decrease
	May 1866	March 1867		
Jeypore	275	[illegible]	110	
Ajmere	471	[illegible]	93	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		82
[illegible]	280	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	806	831	25	
Total	1,800	2,101	383	82

This is due to the annual increment granted for length of service, and to an increase in the establishment of 6 signallers

366 The working of the department has been very creditable and has given satisfaction

367 Great advantages would, I believe, accrue to the commercial community by the establishment of a branch line of telegraph from Jeypore via Tonk, Kotah, and Jhalra Patun to either Beowra or Neemuch in Central India Tonk, Kotah and Jhalra Patun are great centres of trade, and offices established at those towns would, it is apprehended, be well supported, while it cannot be doubted but that branch lines of telegraph tend greatly to increase the receipts on the main ones, to which in fact they act as feeders

Observations

CHAPTER X

MILITARY

368 The British force garrisoning Rajpootana consists of one battery of Artillery, six squadrons of Native Cavalry, one regiment of European and four regiments of Native Infantry, the whole numbering on an average 4,750 fighting men, 992 being Europeans

The force is distributed as shown in the following table —

Station		Artillery		Native Cavalry Sabres.	Infantry		Remarks
		Guns	Men.		Europeans.	Natives.	
Mhow Division	Nusseerabad...	6	130	119	794	691	Troops of the Bombay Presidency
	Ajmere				68		
	Deolee			520		715	2nd Bengal Cavalry Deolee Irregular Force Erinpoora Irregular force
	Erinpoora ..			277		693	
	Kharwarra					568	Meywar Bheel Corps
	Kotra ..				..	145	
Total		6	130	916	862	2 812	

369 The health of the troops has been very satisfactory There has been no epidemic The average percentage of Europeans in hospital during the year was 4 7, and amongst the native troops the proportion of sick was as nearly as possible the same

Health

The garrison at Erinpoora suffers a good deal from fever, which is contracted at the outposts furnished from the station

370 The efficiency and excellent discipline of the Deolee Irregular Force has been more than once reported on by the Brigadier General commanding at Nusseerabad When the Kotah Contingent mutinied in 1857, the Governor General s Agent resolved on the experiment of raising a local corps from amongst the Meenas and other tribes which resided in the hilly district near Deolee, tribes of so lawless and wild a nature that they had been pronounced by Sir W Sleeman as irreclaimable robbers

Local Corps

Captain Forbes, Assistant to the Governor General s Agent, was

entrusted with the task of raising the corps, but falling sick, the duty devolved on Lieut.-Col. MacDonald, the present Commandant. At the first stage great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the confidence of the men from amongst whom recruits were to be obtained. No enquiry as to antecedents* was made: the most lawless and restless characters were freely entertained, many having marks of recent jail discipline. Pay was almost daily distributed, and so little confidence was then reposed in them, that it was not deemed expedient to intrust them with Government muskets, and they were consequently armed with swords and shields, matchlocks and bows and arrows.

But it was soon found that in the Meenas and their kindred tribes we had secured excellent material for soldiers. The foibles and feelings of the men were judiciously studied, and their pride and vanity turned to good account.

Irritating punishments, such as piling shot, confinements to limits, &c. were avoided, but the convicted thief received the lash with but small mercy. Even in punishments the pride of race was respected. For example, a young sepoy was sentenced to be flogged. His uncle, a respectable non-commissioned officer, without questioning the justice of the sentence, represented that if inflicted by the regimental Lascars, the whole family would be disgraced. In reply he was told that he might inflict the punishment himself. The offer was eagerly accepted, and the sentence was carried out in the usual manner in the presence of the force by the hands of the uncle.

In 1858 the corps was sufficiently disciplined for active employment, and at the siege of Kotah the regiment rendered excellent service, which was warmly acknowledged by the General Officer commanding.

Here an incident occurred, curiously illustrative of the temper of the men. It was necessary for our heavy ordnance to take up a new position, an operation which entailed the passage of the Chumbul, with a run up a steep rocky ghaut. A working party of the Meena Battalion was told off for the duty, and a body of coolies also sent to assist. But the sepoys represented that their honor would be affected in laboring with coolies, and begged that they might be permitted to carry out the work unaided. The request was acceded to, and the Meenas laboring heartily and willingly throughout the night, had completed the duty much to the satisfaction of the General, before morning.

On a more recent occasion, the excellent spirit displayed by the

* N. B.—In one night in August 1857 205 men deserted under the impression that the offer of service was a trap to bring them together for enquiry into past misdeeds.

men in voluntarily constructing a tank of an area of about 40 acres at Deolie, in recognition of their appreciation of the boon of good conduct pay, has been already brought to the notice of Government, and has received the commendations of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council

371 I hope the encouragement thus awarded may induce renewed exertions of a like nature, which would not only render their services of much public utility in times of peace, but add to their intelligence and general efficiency in the field Should the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council concur in this opinion, I would submit for consideration that the usual working pay be granted to the men when employed in the construction of any public work, calculated either to improve the station, or open out the surrounding country

372 Regarding the Erinpoora Irregular Force, which has taken the

[illegible]

Lieut -Colonel MacDonald at Deolie, though not to the same extent as at Erinpoora

Both officers attribute it to the rate of pay, which is only rupees six per mensem to the sepoy

373 The Meywar Bheel Corps, with a permanent head-quarters at Khairwarra, 40 miles south-west of Oodeypore, was raised in 1841, and is composed almost exclusively of Bheels and the wild aboriginals of the Meywar hilly tracts Throughout the mutiny the regiment remained staunch, nor is it to be wondered at, for the Bheel has scarcely a feeling in common with the natives of the rest of India. Much good has been effected by the entertainment of these hill men in the corps Through the influence of those in the service and who have been pensioned, the whole population is gradually being leavened with the germs of civilization The process is gradual, but it cannot be otherwise, the impressions and passions ingrained by centuries of ill usage and oppression require time for eradication The regiment is well drilled and disciplined, and reflects credit on its officers The inefficiency of the muskets with which this corps, as well as the Deolie and Erinpoora Irregular Forces, are armed, has been more than once brought to the notice of Government It is now two years since the present muskets were condemned

371 In the table of troops garrisoning Rajpootana, the detail of European infantry quartered at Mount Aboo has been omitted The detachment is there stationed simply on sanitary grounds, and constantly fluctuates in numbers During the past year the average strength was 143 men Three deaths have occurred, and the proportion of sick has been 14 per cent This may appear high, but it must be borne in mind that a great number of the men are invalids sent up for the restoration of their health

On sanitary considerations the transfer of the European regiment at Deesa to Mount Aboo seems a most desirable measure The troops would enjoy a temperate and invigorating climate, and yet be at the same time available for immediate service in the plains below, which are but an hour and a half's march from the barracks of the Sanitarium That the change will be effected within a decade I have no personal doubt, but it would appear deserving of immediate consideration, as new barracks are under construction at Deesa, which will be abandoned if my conclusions are verified, almost as soon as they are completed

CHAPTER XI

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

375 Embracing a wide area, the geological formation of Rajpootana is very varied As before remarked, this province is bisected by the Aravulli mountains, running in a continuous chain from the confines of Sirohi and Meywar on the south-west, to some 20 miles north-west of Ajmere Thence the hills becoming more detached, and of smaller dimensions, may be traced through Shekhawattee and Ulwur to within 60 or 80 miles of Delhi

The Aravullis.

376 Mount Aboo is not connected with the Aravulli, but separated on the north by a few low hills, and on the east by the large plain of Roherra.

Mount Aboo.

It seems as if the mountain had originally been a series of peaks and ridges separated by deep rocky defiles, which by the disintegration of the rock, and the action of the elements, had become filled up to a greater or less extent. For, when wells are dug, it is not unfrequent to meet with clay, gravel and rock more or less disintegrated as the workman passes downwards Sometimes very fine specimens of rock crystal of large size are found. The vast mass of the hill is granitic, but occasionally within the boundary range of peaks metamorphic trap, basalt, and other varieties of the same genus may be recognised, as also other stratified transitionary rocks

On the eastern face of the hill the upper parts are all granite, but as the plain of Roherra is approached, about one-third of the elevation of the hill consists of transitionary rocks Rough slate is met with inclined at an angle of about 75 degrees towards the horizon, and dipping downwards towards the west. On this face of the hill is also found a quarry of white marble, of which it is said the famous Jain temples on Aboo were built

Earthquakes more or less marked are still frequent, sometimes slight rumblings occur lasting from 10 to 30 seconds, at other times a perceptible quaking accompanies the rumbling In 1848, a shock so severe was felt as to cause the destruction of one or two arches in the temple at Dilwarra, and to shake several of the houses. Latterly,

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the last upheaval But the most remarkable feature . . and around Kookra, where several masses of quartz . .

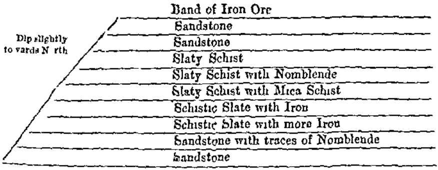
thrown up in a semi-molten state, within moulds of . material, and have been exposed by subsequent denud. east of Dewatar, at a village called Unakar, there is . the same sort, in shape very much like the roof of a . on some sides not only precipitous, but actually over. soil of the valleys is formed of the debris of hills surround. *and such organic remains as have been* washed down by the admixed for purposes of cultivation That the country formed by the same convulsion which upheaved Aboo is the fact that it still sympathises in those slight earthquakes radiate from that mountain On December 2nd last, while was at Kalaia, there was a very smart shock of eart. 8 P M, which proceeded from the south-west by south to *north-east. Singularly enough, the people give* these . the name of the highest hill in Mairwarra, that called . ' Goram' near Kachablie and the earthquake is called . The height of the highest peaks in this portion of the A. about 2,700 feet. At Ajmere the range consists more of de. isolated peaks and ridges, Taragurh overhanging the city a. altitude of about 2,400 feet.

379 Below . *and is continuo*. whence issue tr . Saburmuttee Passing gradually southwards it adjoins . mountains The rocks are chiefly transitionary

380 The country to the south-east of the Aravulli is fertile, and of a higher elevation than that to the north-wes. throughout this tract, including Meywar, Banswara, D. and Pertabgurh have a very similar conformation to t. south-eastern face of the Aravulli, viz, primitive roc. transitionary series, nowhere as yet shown to contain eith. *or animal petrifactions.* To the south of Beendir, in Mey. road runs through low hills to the Deybur lake In the few miles immediately *to the south of the town every* .

variety of granitic rock may be seen. Pure granite, gneiss, porphyry, syenite of various colors, and other species abound Passing eastwards we come to the States of Jhallawar, Kotah, Boondee, Jeypore, and portions of Tonk On the extreme east lie Kerrowlie and Bhurtpore In the districts to the west of the Bairais, a stream which, as before stated, rises near Oodeypore and flows into the Bunas, the hills are altogether similar in character to the southern face of the Aravulli, but on crossing to the east an entirely different aspect is presented by the hills, which in three distinct ranges run nearly east and west. This range markedly differs from the Aravulli, no conical nor prominent peaks are seen, each line varies but little in height, though their sides are far more abrupt in places, and are intersected by long ravines These hills run from Chittore eastwards through Scindhia's territory of Jawud Neemuch, through a detached portion of Meywar, to Holkar's lands of Rampoora and Bhanpoora, thence by Mokundurra and Gahgron of Kotah as far as the Kalee Sind river The geological formation of eastern Rajpootana can be readily traced by following the Chumbul. The river flows on a sandstone and occasionally a slate bed, having gradually forced its way through the sandstone and clay slates, which bound it towards Bhynsrorgurh and Kotah. The banks or rather rocks are of exactly the same character as the ranges of hills The dip of these hills is as nearly as possible due north, and though in many places they approach near to each other, at others they are separated by from 12 to 20 miles The section of strata laid bare by the formation of a road up the Phoosuria Ghat near Singhowlie is as follows —

Southern Rajpootana



381 The ground in the neighbourhood of Ruttungurh Kheree situated in the middle range of hills is interesting About a mile from the bottom of the hills to the river bed, clay slate, covered with boulders of

sandstone, is met with, while on the southern side of the river there is found a mass of sandstone which is apparently of the same class as that found at the top of the cliff On the northern side of the river the soil is decidedly that of clay, while on the southern it is evidently formed from degraded sandstone, with organic matter

These sandstones belong eminently to the transitionary strata, and have been apparently in many places consolidated by intense heat This is evident from the closeness of grain of the rock itself, and from the fact that large external surfaces bear the marks of vitrification, as though scathed by the intense heat of a furnace

[illegible] the mid- [illegible] it occurs [illegible] ect downwards, and extending a considerable distance along the hills In both the northern and southern ranges the vein of iron ore is only marked as a small band, but this occurs in precisely the same relative situation, thereby showing how great a convulsion has taken place It is in all probability a continuation of this ore that is found in the Boondee and Kotah hills, as the relations of the rocks are the same

382 The soil of Meywar is very rich, and in no places do the vast areas of sand, which characterise the country to the north of the Aravulli, occur Around the bases of the various detached hills the ground is rocky, and largely covered with stones which prevent cultivation Water is usually found near the surface The same fertility of soil is found throughout the whole of the level ground, bordering the Kotah and Boondee hills on each side

Eastern Rajpootana.

383 Preceeding north east, a range of sandstone hills runs from Lalsoat in Jeypore almost due east to Hindown, and from thence, with some interruptions, the same is continued to Biana in Bhurtpore To the north of this the soil becomes very sandy, and is so to the sandstone and granitic hills, in a bay of which the city of Jeypore is built. *To the north and east the hills contain more granite than sandstone,* though in many places the latter occurs, and so fissile is it in character that it is worked in fine long slabs, many of which are upwards of 20 feet in length

381 Kerrowlee is immediately separated from the Bhurtpore district of Biana, and the Jeypore district of Hindown, by a long range of sand-

stone hills, with some trap rock, running south and west towards the Chumbul The soil differs in no respect from the adjacent districts In some parts a rich loam produces when irrigated every variety of crop, but in others it is so covered with stones as not to be worth culture

385 The country to the north-west of the Aravulli from its most southern part in Sirohi and Marwar is characterised by detached groups of or single granitic hills Immediately around these the soil is more or less fertile, but gradually passes into heavy sand, more especially towards the north These hills extend north and west as far as the Loonee, attaining an elevation of from 800 to 1,100 feet above the plain The forms of many are eminently picturesque and bold, having all the characteristics of volcanic origin

Western Rajpootana.

North of this river the country becomes even more sandy, rocks are much less frequent, until a low ridge of sandstone running nearly east and west is met with just to the north of Jeysulmere The rocky edge of this faces south, and it passes due east almost continuously until it approaches the vicinity of Delhi This stone is well adapted for building purposes, and conglomerates imbedded are found

The nature of the country around Jodhpore is especially interesting The palace overhanging the city is built, if the expression may be allowed, on an island of sandstone, having to the north cones of porphyry, and masses of porphyritic trap rising in juxtaposition to the sandstone The layers of this sandstone are parallel to the horizon Similar blocks are found to the south and west, their surface is quite flat, and generally they rise abruptly and directly out of the sand around, at other times low hills of porphyry are immediately below

In some places the porphyritic trap is ranged in stairs The porphyry has evidently been thrown up at a later date than the sandstone, for it is seen in some places in close apposition to the sandstone without having materially deranged the stratification of the latter *In these cases the upheavals of the former are in small quantity*

386 The country to the north of Jodhpore, and in fact the whole tract from the Runn of Cutch and Scinde on the west, to the Indus and Bawulpore on the N W is one vast sandy plain, broken by sandhills, and mostly covered with low bushes Occasional oases are met with in this desert, and here and there some few shallow tanks are found

after the monsoon. Water is exceedingly scarce, and usually is only met with at a distance of from 200 to 400 feet from the surface. If found near the surface it is generally very brackish. The scattered pools formed from the scanty showers which in Bikaneer constitute the south-west monsoon soon dry up, and the inhabitants are reduced to the deep wells for their supply.

With the exception of the ridge of sandstone already mentioned few rocks and these sandstones are met with. By sinking wells alone can the geological features of the upper crust be observed in this region.

387. Dr. Coleridge, long resident at Bikaneer, has furnished the following particulars on the subject. In sinking wells, an upper stratum of about 15 to 20 feet of fine sand is met, then from 30 to 40 feet of coarse sand, then 30 or 40 feet of kunkur and gravel, and afterwards a dark matrix containing much iron stone 100 to 150 feet thick, below this sandstone again occurs. The water found at this depth is sometimes very good, occasionally not as mere springs, but rather underground streams. In constructing a large well at Bikaneer a sudden rush of water occurred at between 300 and 400 feet deep, and at once filled the well to a depth of 60 feet. Incessant labor for many days together has never diminished the depth more than 10 feet. It is also said that articles lost in a well at a distance of 9 or 10 miles, have been recovered at the abovementioned well at Bikaneer.

Mineral Products.

388. The minerals of value in Rajpootana are few: copper ore in the sandstone ridge between Jeysulmere and Delhi, copper and lead ore in Ulwur, carbonate of lead and galena in Ajmere. Zinc ore is found near Oodeypore, and there are remains of old furnaces at Soojat for smelting zinc. Iron ore, as already stated, is in inexhaustible profusion in the sandstone ridges running through part of Mewar, Jawud, Neemuch, Kotah, and Jhallawar; but these vast stores are almost useless as there are no proper timber forests, and the geological formation is not one, as far as I am aware, in which any coal deposits may be expected. Neither the sandstone, nor any member of the groups, has as yet been proved to contain any fossil. It may however be expected that valuable ones may at some future period be discovered. Marble occurs in profusion at Mekrana, near Ghazeepore, and also near Kankrowlee.

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385 The country to the north-west of the Aravulli from its most southern part in Sirohi and Marwar is characterised by detached groups of or single granitic hills Immediately around these the soil is more or less fertile, but gradually passes into heavy sand, more especially towards the north These hills extend north and west as far as the Loonee, attaining an elevation of from 800 to 1,100 feet above the plain The forms of many are eminently picturesque and bold, having all the characteristics of volcanic origin

North of this river the country becomes even more sandy, rocks are much less frequent, until a low ridge of sandstone running nearly east and west is met with just to the north of Jeysulmere The rocky edge of this faces south, and it passes due east almost continuously until it approaches the vicinity of Delhi This stone is well adapted for building purposes, and conglomerates imbedded are found

The nature of the country around Jodhpore is especially interesting The palace overhanging the city is built, if the expression may be allowed, on an island of sandstone, having to the north cones of porphyry, and masses of porphyritic trap rising in juxtaposition to the sandstone The layers of this sandstone are parallel to the horizon Similar blocks are found to the south and west, their surface is quite flat, and generally they rise abruptly and directly out of the sand around, at other times low hills of porphyry are immediately below

In some places the porphyritic trap is ranged in stairs The porphyry has evidently been thrown up at a later date than the sandstone, for it is seen in some places in close apposition to the sandstone without having materially deranged the stratification of the latter In these cases the upheavals of the former are in small quantity

386 The country to the north of Jodhpore, and in fact the whole tract from the Runn of Cutch and Scinde on the west, to the Indus and Bawulpore on the N W is one vast sandy plain, broken by sandhills, and mostly covered with low bushes Occasional oases are met with in this desert, and here and there some few shallow tanks are found

[illegible] ... as already stated, is in no [illegible] [illegible] the sandstone ... running through parts of Meywar, [illegible] that these vast strata are [illegible] and the geological [illegible] as I am aware, in which any coal deposits [illegible]. Neither the sandstone, nor any member of the [illegible] yet been proved to contain any fossil. It may [illegible] that [illegible] may at some future period be [illegible] exists in [illegible] at Mekrana, near Chanerao, [illegible]

DISPENSARIES

389 The dispensaries of Rajpootana are local institutions, maintained by the Chiefs of the States in which they exist, and have been established from time to time at the instance and under the counsel of the British officers accredited to the several courts

390 The following table exhibits the number of medical institutions presently in operation, their cost, and the number of patients relieved —

	State	Nature of Institution	Date of Establishment	Cost	Patients treated in 1866	Vaccinated		
						Total.	Success	Percentage of successful Cases
			Year	Rs A. P				
1	Bhurtpore	City Dispensary Do Hospital Jail do Deeg Dispensary Gopalgurh do Kama do Paharee do Biana do Roopbas do Weir do Akheygurh do	1854 1855 1851 1854 1854 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1866	9 443 5 3	57 110	13 213	9 150	69 2
2	Jeypore	City Hospital Do Dispensary Do Branch do. Midwifery Hospital Medical School	1852 1852 1860 1858 1860	11 7 915 8	14 8?0	13 987	9 331	66 7
		Shetree Hospital Do Dispensary	1865 1865	6 000 0 0		2 191	1 7 8	83 5
3	Oodeypore	City Dispensary Do Hospital Do Branch Dispensary	1862 1864	3 3 2 7 3	4 787	487	308	56 5
4	Marwar	Jodhpore Dispensary Palee do Balmere do	1853 18 4 1866	3 027 3 8	7,996	3 933	2 275	56 5
5	Kotah	City Hospital with Dispensary attached	1853	2 046 10 10	3 75	1 0?	408	39 8
6	Jhallawar	Jhalra Patun Hospital with Dispensary attached	1853	2 008 7 0	5 331	844	347	41 1
7	Kerrowlie	City Hospital with Dispensary attached	1853	1 496 10 5	7 19	315	116	36 7
8	Ulwur	City Hospital Dispensary attached Rajgurh Dispensary Tejarah do	18 9	2 033 10 2	15 179	571	341	59 7
9	Tonk	Dispensary	1865	1 371 12 9	10 109	1,535	902	58 7
10	Deolie	Dispensary	1866	410 8 2	1 616			
11	Sirohi	Vaccination	1859	?08 0 0		1 969	1 730	90 9
			Total	43 1 8 11 2	1 58 465	39 997	?6 696	66 8

391 The city dispensary in Bhurtpore was established by an official of the State named Mahomed Buksh, (not a medical man,) during the life time of the late Maha Rajah Bulwunt Singh In 1855 this institution was re organized, and a proper staff of servants appointed Branch establishments gradually followed, and it has since been the aim of the Council of Regency under the advice of the Political Agent, to have an efficient dispensary, as well as a good school, at the head-quarters of each pergunnah

Bhurtpore

392 In 1858 a midwifery hospital was opened in Jeypore, with a small school attached for the instruction of women in the principles and practice of midwifery A considerable number of patients have been attended in labor, and the most experienced midwives are now employed in the city In 1860 61 the Jeypore medical school was established This institution has not as yet produced many qualified native doctors, but the number will doubtless largely increase, as time and acquaintance remove the prejudices of the people

Jeypore

393 A dispensary and hospital were spontaneously established by the Rajah at Khetree in 1865 They were placed under the charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nundo Lall Dholl, assisted by a native doctor The Chief takes great interest in their success, and they have consequently proved most useful institutions Their cost is about Rs 6,000 annually

Khetree

394 The Kotah dispensary has diminished in usefulness during the incumbency of the present doctor in charge An application, however, is now under preparation for his transfer

Kotah

395 Of the native doctor at Jhalra Patun Mahomed Naheem Khan, the Political Agent, Haraotie, writes as follows —" I cannot speak too " highly of this excellent official, who in spite of corporeal infirmities " and the fact of his being a Mahomedan in the midst of a Hindu popu- " lation, evinces an energy and interest in the good work imposed upon " him, which has won for him the respect and confidence of all classes " In consideration of his attendance on the inmates of the Palace, his salary has been raised from Rs 60 to Rs. 100 per mensem

Jhallawar

396 The native doctors at Kerowlie and Tonk have also done well, and both the dispensaries are largely attended

Kerrowlie and Tonk

397 No special remarks appear necessary regarding Oodeypore or Marwar

398 The dispensary at Deolie was established through the exertions of the Political Agent and Dr DeFabeck for the poor of the surrounding districts of Jeypore, Boondee, Kotah and Tonk, and is jointly supported by the Durbars of those States

Deolie

399 The numbers treated at different periods during the past 12 years are as follows —

Year	Nos of Dispensaries in operation	Patients
1855	9	33 500
1860	14	39 768
1863	20	113 346
1865	24	142 80
1866	27	158 465

These figures, showing as they do that the sick coming for relief have more than quadrupled during the years the system has been allowed to develope itself, prove the amount of good these valuable institutions have effected

400 Owing to the necessarily limited supervision which can be exercised even over those dispensaries most favourably situated for inspection, the returns furnished can hardly be regarded as trust worthy data Of this the various local Superintendents are fully alive, and each has fully striven to secure accuracy But the difficulty lies to a great extent with the patients themselves Numbers leave during treatment, while others, in whom hopeless disease has established itself, too often become apathetic, and are taken to their homes What becomes of them is never heard, nor is it of course possible to discover As an instance of this may be adduced the fact, that in the latter half of 1866 not one death out of upwards of 40,000 treated in the Bhurtpore State has been recorded But the explanation of this will be found in the fact that 2,200 patients absented

themselves without giving notice to the native doctor in charge It is owing to these and similar reasons that the dispensary returns are too often of but little value as reliable statistics

401 The majority of the dispensaries are comparatively elementary, but that they meet the wants of the classes to whom they are intended to administer, is evidenced by the large crowds who attend daily at their doors, and who in very many instances travel 30 or 40 miles to seek relief This fact, too, is perhaps the best proof that their benefits are recognized and appreciated in the districts in which they are situated

Vaccination

402 The results and cost of vaccination are included in the table given at the commencement of this chapter During the two or three years succeeding the mutiny little was done, but in the season of 1860-61 a systematic effort was made to introduce vaccination throughout these States A severe epidemic of small-pox, which had raged with virulence in many parts, rendered the people less antagonistic Ten vaccinators were obtained from Agra and distributed in Oodeypore, Bikaneer, Tonk, Sirohi, Banswarra, and Doongurpore At the same time the late Dr Stuart at Bhurtpore and Dr Burr at Jeypore trained natives for the duty, and 13,200 persons were vaccinated with a successful result in more than half the cases Only 3 of the Agra vaccinators remained for more than one season At Bikaneer, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr Coleridge, the two operators were allowed to leave Those despatched to Oodeypore, Banswarra and Doongurpore absconded The three others at Tonk and Sirohi have worked well The former were permitted to attend the Agra Medical College during the hot weather The latter has done excellent service, and has successfully operated on from 1,500 to 2,000 annually He has however advantages which none of the others possess, in being able to continue operations on Mount Aboo during the hot season, and has without extraneous aid maintained a constant supply of the virus which on one occasion only has required renewal So well satisfied has the Durbar been with his labors, and the quiet, conciliating manner in which they have been carried on, that it has raised his salary on two occasions But the departure of these trained vaccinators has been of use in so far as it has compelled us to depend more on ourselves and to teach natives of the country to supply their pla

403 As with dispensaries, every endeavour has been made to verify the vaccination returns, and from the moderate and varying success chronicled, those submitted would appear to be in the main reliable With a view to test the vaccine matter, isolated vaccinators forward crusts regularly for the inspection of the Superintendent.

404 *Difficulties are frequently experienced in establishing the* vesicle early in the season, but every exertion is made to meet local requirements Supplies of crusts are forwarded by the Superintendent, and assistance is obtained from Simla. In 1865 a supply of tubes was procured direct from Europe, but these even in the hands of European officers failed on many occasions owing to the unusual heat of the season Objections have been raised by native vaccinators to the use of these articles as injuring their caste

405 The percentage of successful cases in 1865 and 1866 was respectively 66 6 and 66 7 This is decidedly satisfactory, varying as it does in 1866 from 36 7 in Kerrowlie to 90 9 per cent in Sirohi

CHAPTER XII

CONCLUSION

406 Before concluding this report, I would desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency in Council the names of such officers under this administration as are deserving of favorable mention

407 In the Political Department the Executive Staff, as marginally noted, have all done well, and have striven with success more or less marked, to perform their respective duties, and to uphold the honor and dignity of the paramount power by an independent and upright policy

Major Nixon Political Agent Meywar
Major Beynon Political Agent Jeypore
Captain Impey Political Agent, Marwar
Captain Walter Political Agent Bhurtpore
Mr Bruce Political Agent Haraotie
Mr Muir Political Superintendent Sirohi

408 The responsibilities of a Political Agent who efficiently fills his post are more onerous than is usually believed or understood His actions in the cause of justice and good government are rarely known to the public, or to the Government, and do not find record in reports Without authoritatively interfering, he is, and must in a measure be, moved to counsel, and urge the Chief of the State, to which he is accredited, to reforms and progress Without this impulse, advancement there would be little or none, and more often retrogression He is, too, a channel through which persons of all conditions, oppressed by State officials, secure an audience or attention to their grievances, which they could not otherwise obtain from the head of the State And yet, in thus acting he must be careful to avoid giving offence to the Chief there must be no semblance of active authority or interference, for the Rajpoot rulers are sensitive and jealous of their prerogative, and would become inflexible, so to speak, if their pride of place were in any form excited In short, good temper, tact, patience, and ability are required of a political officer, and without these qualities he will assuredly fail in obtaining the co-operation of the native governments

409 My acknowledgments are due to my Assistants Mr J Blair, Captain A W Roberts and Captain C Blair, for the zealous and able manner they have carried on the duties entrusted to them

410. Major Mackenzie, Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and Major Mackeson, 2nd Assistant in Meywar, have proved themselves valuable local officers amongst the wild tribes of Meywar, and they have also fully maintained the discipline of the Meywar Bheel Corps, of which they are respectively Commandant and 2nd-in-Command

411 Lieutenant Colonel MacDonald and the officers of the Deolie Irregular Force, are deserving of special thanks for the excellent discipline, efficiency and esprit de corps of regiment

412 Colonel Hall, and the officers of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, have worked willingly in the uphill and disheartening task of maintaining discipline in a corps excessively detached and broken up

413 *Amongst the medical staff I would commend to the notice of* Government Dr. Lownds, Rajpootana Agency, Dr Moore, Marwar Agency, Dr Mott, Bhurtpore Agency, Dr Eddowes, Erinpoora Irregular Force, Dr Cunningham, Meywar Agency, Dr De Fabeck, Deolie Irregular Force, and Dr Burr, Jeypore Agency. They are all officers of ability and mark

414 I gladly accept this opportunity to record my high sense of the valuable services rendered by Major Pollard, the Superintending Engineer of this Circle, recently promoted to Nagpore By ability, energy, and tact, Major Pollard successfully organized the Rajpootana Circle of Public Works, and placed it in good working order There were elements of discord which, under a less able officer, might have given trouble and annoyance

415 Amongst the subordinates in this Department, Captain Gambier, Executive Engineer in the Upper Grade, and Sergeant Jackson, in the Lower, have performed the best service

W F. EDEN.

June 1867. *Agent Govr General Rajpootana.*

I

STATFMEVT showing the st ite of the Files of the R yjo t Vakeels during the years 1861, 18(5, a l 18((

Names of Courts	Cases on the file at the commencement of the year			Admitted during the year			Disposed of during the year		
	1864	186[illegible]	1866	1864	186[illegible]	1866	1864	186[illegible]	1[illegible]
Upper Court	1	2		1	1			2	
Meywar Court	77	4	111	81	18	1 9	[illegible]	91	[illegible]
Jeypore Court	18	11	1	[illegible]	122	89	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marwar Court	82	[illegible]	101	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 8	911	[illegible]
Haraot e Court	21	11	1	7	71	84	81	81	
To al	373	872	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

II

STATEMENT sl owing the result of Appeals preferred [illegible] and of Cases submitted for Confir[illegible] the years 1865 *a l* 1866

Court from wh ch preferred.	No of Appeals and Cases subm tted for confirma on		Upheld or revised		O[illegible]	
	Dur ng 1865 includ ng balance of 1864.	Dur ng 1866	1865	1866	1865	1[illegible]
Meywar Court	10	2	1		4	
Jeypore Court	24	11	4	4	11	
Marwar Con t	15	14	4	5	8	
Haraot e Court	14	7	4	4	6	
Total	63	34	13	13	32	

III

STATEMENT show ng proportion of Cases decided on the [illegible] pared with those d sposed of in other ways during the years

Name of Court.	Exparte		Dism ssed on default		Adjusted with drawn transferred, or thrown out.		Dec ded on mer ts.		Total	
	1865	1866	1865	1866	1865	1866	1865	1866	1865	18[illegible]
Upper Court	1						1		2	
Meywar Court			2	18	6	10	65	[illegible]	93	1[illegible]
Jeypore Court			2	4	11	4	150	103	163	1[illegible]
Marwar Court			[illegible]7	9	27	60	[illegible]0	145	314	2[illegible]
Haraot e Court			5	7	5	2	1	6[illegible]	81	
Total	1		6	38	48	6	547	38[illegible]	653	[illegible]

IV

STATEMENT showing amount of Compensation awarded by the Rajpootana Courts of Vakeels

	Amount decreed in Compensation		
	1864	1865	1866
Upper Court		1 000 0 0	
Meywar Court	19 520 12 6	19 662 10 0	12 832 3 9
Jeypore Court	96 006 0 6	21 991 9 0	61 407 14 11
Marwar Court	11 093 12 0	38 487 11 0	66 298 4 0
Haraoti Court	51 991 12 8	9 216 12 7	13 933 7 3
Total	1 78 621 5 8	90 358 10 7	1 54,471 13 11

V.

RETURN showing the amount of Compensation decreed against different States

Names of States	Amounts of Decrees									Remarks
	1864			1865			1866			
	Rs	*a*	*p*	*Rs*	*a*	*p*	*Rs*	*a*	*p*	
Meywar	11 961	12	6	19 412	6	0	10 870	14	0	
Jeypore	70 613	5	5	24 643	4	0	42 3 0	0	7	
Marwar	25 579	5	9	19 526	8	0	63 977	12	0	
Bhurtpore	119	4	6	50	0	0	10 945	8	0	
Kotah	6 798	5	4	1 789	8	4	8 877	12	5	
Boondee	43 926	7	4	1 549	11	10	2 442	9	10	
Jhallawar	132	0	0	818	0	0	214	10	0	
Sirohi	650	8	0	1 969	8	0	340	0	0	
Pertabgurh				04	12	0	115	0	0	
Banswarra	7 904	12	0	598	0	0				
Doongurpore										
Tonk	402	10	0	3 398	1	2	910	0	0	
Kishengurh	2 440	2	4	1 98	4	3	1 923	0	0	
Ulwur	298	12	6				7 433	5	4	
Bikaneer	2 210	0	0	11 590	5	0	1 331	8	0	
Jeysulmere	325	0	0	441	0	0	124	0	0	
Mullanee	965	0	0	3?	8	0	343	0	0	
British Ajmere				6 8	0	0	1 97	0	0	
Pahlunpore	4 244	0	0	658	14	0	60	0	0	Decreed by the Marwar Court.
Gwalior	50	0	0				197	0	0	Do Meywar Court.
Indore							691	13	9	Do do do
Total	1 78 621	5	8	90 858	10		1 54 471	13	11	

VI.

STATEMENT showing the Result of Cases submitted to the Agent Governor General, Rajpootana, for confirmation by the Political Agent, Bhurtpore, during the years 1865 *and* 1866

Nature of Cases	1865								1866								Total							
				Disposed of during the year								Disposed of during the year								Disposed of during the year				
	Pending at the close of last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Confirmed	Reversed	Modified or Revised	Total	Pending at the close of the year	Pending at the close of last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Confirmed	Reversed	Modified or Revised	Total	Pending at the close of the year	Pending at the close of 1864	Instituted during the years 1865 and 1866	Total	Confirmed	Reversed	Modified or Revised	Total	Pending at the close of the year 1866
Civil Cases	...																							
Criminal Cases ...	3	4	7	6		1	–			6	6	6			6		3	10	13	12		1	13	
Revenue Cases	...					...				1	1	1			1			1	1	1			1	
Miscellaneous Cases	...							..																
Total ...	3	4	7	6		1	–			[illegible]	7	7			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	

VII

STATEMENT showing the Result of Appeals preferred to the Court of the Agent Governor General Rajpootana, against the Decisions of the Political Agent, Bhurtpore, during the years 1865 and 1866

Nature of Cases	1865									1866									Total.								
				Disposed of during the year									Disposed of during the year									Disposed of during the year					
	Appeals pending at the close of past year	Preferred during the year	Total.	Confirmed	Reversed	Modified or Revised.	Rejected.	Total	Pending at the close of the year	Appeals pending at the close of past year	Preferred during the year	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed	Modified or Revised	Rejected	Total	Pending at the close of the year	Appeals pending at the close of 1864	Preferred during the years 1865 and 1866	Total	Confirmed.	Reversed	Modified or Revised.	Rejected.	Total	Pending at the close of the year 1866
Civil Cases	13	16	29	9	4		1	14	15	15	44	59	34	4	2	7	47	12	13	60	73	43	8	2	8	61	12
Criminal Cases	5	6	11	5		1	2	8	3	3	26	29	17	2		3	22	7	5	32	37	22	2	1	5	30	7
Revenue Cases	4	17	21	6			1	7	14	14	11	25	16	2		2	20	5	4	28	32	22	2		3	27	5
Miscellaneous Cases	3	16	19	6			5	11	8	8	26	34	19	2		7	28	6	3	42	45	25	2		12	39	6
Total	25	55	80	26	4	1	9	40	40	40	107	147	86	10	2	19	117	30	25	162	187	112	14	3	23	157	30

VIII.

STATEMENT of Criminal Cases submitted by the [illegible] Bhurtpore, for the confirmation of the Agent [illegible] pootana, and of Sentences passed during the year [illegible]

Cases pending at the close of 1864	Cases submitted during the year 1865	Cases submitted during the year 1866	Total number of Cases submitted	Persons [illegible]				
				Transportation	[illegible]			
				For Life.	From 11 to 14 years	From 6 to 10 years	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	4	6	13	7	2	5	[illegible]	[illegible]